ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,190—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
† RALLAARAT	4800	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4801	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. London	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. London	14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMI-ERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,066	15th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,085	6th Jan., '98,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Taxation Friday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,375 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 20th inst.

For passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Yokohama. Fort, Bombay, 21st December, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 30th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, about 30th Dec.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 29th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 sailing at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

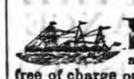
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Silver cups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1897-98.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S PATENT HAMMERLESS GUNS.
NEW PATENT,

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS
WITH BAKER'S PLAN OF EJECTING

D.-B. C.-F. 12-BORE, GUN, Anson and Deeley's Patent, top lever, treble grip action, automatic safety bolting, left barrel choke, Cash Rs. 600, Credit Rs. 667.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL GUN

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, top lever, double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus Barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished. Cash Rs. 200 ; Credit Rs. 223.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUN.

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—

D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c., Cash Rs. 136 ; Credit Rs. 152.

.500 BORE EXPRESS RIFLE.

D.-B., B.-L., C.-F. double grip action, lever-overguard, percussion fence, rebounding back acting locks, Henry's Rifling. Cash Rs. 350 ; Credit Rs. 389.

S.-B., B.-L., C.-F. Martini-Henri Express Sporting Rifle, 360 bore, pistol hand stock. Cash Rs. 200 ; Credit Rs. 223.

COLT'S NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, Round Barrel. | Number of Shots—15. Weight—9 3-4 lbs.
Calibre—44 | ,, of Powder—40 grs.
Length of Barrel—26 inches. | ,, of Bullet—200 grains.

Cash Rs. 85 ; Credit Rs. 95.

A NEW REPEATING RIFLE. THE WINCHESTER MODEL, 1892.

Round Barrel, full Magazine, plain Trigger. It is light, strong, handsome and simple in construction.

Calibre—44 | Number of Shots—8. Weight—6 3-4 lbs. Cash Rs. 116 ;
Length of Barrel—24 inches | Credit Rs. 129.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, with round Barrel, plain hand butt, sighted to 800 yards without the long range leaf, ·303 bore. Cash Rs. 111 ; Credit Rs. 124.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING CARBINE.

Round barrel, plain hand butt, sporting rear sights, sighted up to 800 yards, 303 bore. Cash Rs. 160 ; Credit, Rs. 178.

CARTRIDGES.

Loaded on the system advocated by the "Field" and prepared from the best materials only.
POWDER BY—CURTIS AND HARVEY, PIGOU, WILKS AND LAWRENCE,
SCHULTZE AND CO., ELEY'S WADS AND CASES, SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.
No Extra Charge for Schultze's Powder. Per 100, Rs. 9-8 ; Per 1,000, Rs. 90.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MESSRS. KEMP'S STOCK OF LIQUORS

INCLUDES MANY OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS AS WELL AS OTHER grades at lower prices for GENERAL USE.

	Per Bottle.	Per Dozen Bottles.	Per Half Bottle.	Per Dozen Half Bottles.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
KEMP'S FINE HOUSEHOLD CLARET	1 4	14 4	0 13	8 4
KEMP'S BURGUNDY BEAUNE	2 12	31 8	1 8	16 14
KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
KEMP'S AMONTILLADO SHERRY	3 10	42 8	...	...
KEMP'S FINE INVALID'S PORT	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
KEMP'S FINE OLD BRANDY	3 0	34 12	..	...
KEMP'S SPECIALTY				
EDINA FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY	2 12	31 8	...	...

A FINE SELECTION OF CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MADEIRAS, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., &c.

Full Price List Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEYNON'S DISINFECTANTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sanyle Powder in 2 lb. tins	0 8	Perchloride of Mercury	4 0 lb.
,, Liquid per gallon	3 0	Black Oxide of Manganese	2 0
Carbolic Acid per gallon	2 12	Permangate of Potash	125 0
,, ,, Powder 10 per cent	6 8 cwt.	Manganate of Soda	65 0
,, ,, ,, 15 per cent	9 12	Naphthaline Crystals	56 0
Cloride of Lime	20 0 cwt.	Carbolated Creasote	3 0 gallon

Condy's Fluid, Terebene and other Patent Disinfectants in Stock.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY & POONA.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

SECOND DELIVERY
OF
NEW MILLINERY.
TOQUES, BONNETS, HATS.
LATEST PARISIAN
NOVELTIES
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.
SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED!
DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW
IN THE WORLD.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
ON NEW YEARS DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 1-97.
NEXT GRAND MATINEE,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 4 P.M.
Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
CHILDREN Half Price.
Military and Navy half price to R-. 2 and Re. 1 seats.
Doors open at 8-15. Overture at 9-1.
Carriages at 11-15.
HARRY DENT,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, 31st instant, and 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1898, at 3-30 P.M. for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Letter, Legislative Department, inviting the Corporation to recommend a gentleman to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an additional Member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations in place of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., resigned.

Notices of motion (1) from Sir George Cotton, Kt., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, and (2) from T. W. Cuffe, Esq, seconded by Dinshaw E. Wacha, Esq., of intention to propose the nomination of Pherozeshan M. Mehta, C.I.E.

Notices of motion (1) from the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani and (2) from K. N. Kabraji, Esq., of their intention to propose the nomination of Dr. K. v. Bahadurji.

2 Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1898-99.

Government Letter, Judicial Department forwarding Statement prepared by the Accountant-General, showing the estimated charges for the Bombay City Police payable by the Municipality for 1898-99.

3 Report of the Standing Committee on the question of the reorganisation of the Health Department.

4. Letter from Hassumbhoy Visram, Esq., requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings up to January, 1898, owing to his absence in Calcutta on urgent business.

5. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, soliciting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings up to March, 1897, on account of his being in Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council.

6. Resolution of the Standing Committee, to the following effect :—Recommending sanction to the payment of the minimum monthly salary of Rs. 1,700 to Mr. J. Leask while acting as Health Officer during the absence of Brig.-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, on three months' privilege leave.

7. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 700 from savings in Section II, Establishment, Corporation and Standing Committee Establishment, to Section I, salary of the Municipal Secretary, to meet cost of acting allowance to the Acting Municipal Secretary, during the absence of Mr. Barrow on privilege leave for 30 days.

8. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 126 to provide for payment of gratuity to Babaji Deoji, Fireman, Fire Brigade Department.

9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 720 being the amount of Compassionate Allowance due to the children of the late Mr. Balkrishna Gajanand, Ward clerk, Assessment and Collection Department.

10. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 456 to meet the cost of the drainage of the Police Quarters at Mahim.

11. Recommending sanction to the grants of Rs. 46,916-6-2 and Rs. 16,0,653-3-5, respectively, from surplus cash balance and loan funds, instead of to the grants of Rs. 31,916-6-9 and Rs. 17,35,220 as provisionally sanctioned by the Corporation the said sums of Rs. 46,916-6-9 and Rs. 14,35,653-3-5, respectively, being portions of unexpended budget grants for the year 1895-96 and previous years for wages of establishment and for works still in progress. Also recommending sanction to the additional grant of Rs. 3,442-8-0 to provide for payment of charges payable out of transfers sanctioned during the year 1896-97.

12. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 2,800 from savings in Section I, superior staff, Accounts and Expenditure, Audit Establishments to Section III, Contingencies and Printing Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment to meet excess on account of advertisement charges and printing Administration Report, and the charges for the Municipal List for last year being debited to current year's grant.

13. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 1,000 from savings in the grant for Section I, Establishment, Victoria Gardens, to Section IV, Repairs to Buildings same head, to meet the cost of repairs to clock-tower which was struck by lightning on the 8th June, 1897.

14. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 2,227 to provide for the cost of analyses of two articles of food, etc., now under consideration of the Committee of the Corporation.

15. Recommending sanction to the outlay of Rs. 300 to meet the cost of instruments for testing lightning conductors.

16. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1, 02, to meet the cost of removing and re-erecting four sheds of the Sick Bullock Hospital at Sasakh Tank (Health Department.

17. Letter to the President, from the Acting Municipal Secretary, reporting the Budget Transfer, sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 15th instant.

18. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding return showing in detail the estimated and actual quantities and amounts at sanctioned rates of each item of work in the construction of the new market and schools at Bhuleshwar.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

19. Recommending sanction to the purchase from Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthakey of a plot of ground, situate at Mahim, on certain conditions, the land being required for the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground at Mahim.

20. Recommending sanction to the payment, to Mr. Gokaldas Koreji, of Rs. 1,497-8-0 to meet the cost of ground situate at Cavel Street, taken up in connection with the laying out of a new street thereat.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acquisition of two plots of Government land situated at Colaba, adjoining the Arsenal Lascars' lines, at the rate of Rs. 5 per yard, and the annual rent of 6 pies per yard, the land being required for re-arranging the existing building, and structures of night-soil depot, latrines stables and dwellings occupied by the balaikhores and scavengers, Health Department.

22. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to purchase from Bai Gopikabai of a plot of ground situate at De Lisle Road.

23. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the use of the Kersi-Chimbur Road, on condition that the Municipality agree to pay a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum for the land, provide gates at the level-crossing, maintain the full width of the road, and keep gutters at the expense of the Municipality, the road being required for the railway line for the disposal of kutchra to the khajan of Devnar near Chimbur.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

24. Forwarding Letter from the Commissioner and stating that the Standing Committee is of opinion that, if no serious recrudescence of the plague occurs by the middle of January next the services of Professor Haffkine need not be continued after the end of that month.

25 Forwarding Letter from the Commissioner, stating that as Surg.-Lieut.-Col. K. B. Kirtikar has now very important inspection work to undertake the Commissioner has applied to Government for permitting him to serve the Municipality until the 15th December, 1897.

26. Forwarding returns showing the expenditure on account of plague charges passed and paid by the Municipality and the Plague Committee up to 30th October, 1897.

27 Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding Report on the Bubonic Plague in Bombay for 1896-97, by Brigadier-General W. F. Galacre, Chairman, Plague Committee, together with temperature charts and plans.

28. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding Report on the Outbreak of Bubonic Plague in Bantra, together with Reports by Mons. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, Executive Health Officer, and Khan Bahadur N. S. Chokay, L.M. & S., extra Assistant Health Officer in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital.

29. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for approval eight drawings of the proposed Nasserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall, with description of the building and an estimate of the probable cost of the same.

30. Annual Report of the Working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for 1896.

31. Government Letter stating (with reference to the representation made by the Corporation in regard to applying to the City of Bombay by legislation the provisions of section 49 of the District Police Act, IV of 1890, which gives certain powers to the Police for the protection of the public from the danger arising from the bites of dogs) that a proposal in the sense desired has already been put in for incorporation in a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Bombay City Police.

32. Memorandum from the Commissioner, submitting Report asked for by the Corporation as to the utilization of the railway line proposed to be constructed for the conveyance of town sweepings for bringing murum, sand, and earth for various Municipal works in the City.

33. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of Committee's Meeting held on the 1st Dec. 1897.

34. Monthly returns of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the months of September, October, and November, 1897.

35. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Statistical Report and Returns of the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for the year 1896.

Notices of motion to the following effect :—

(1) From K. M. Shroff, Esq., of intention to move, "That, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is desirable that arrangements should be made to give option to the people detained in the quarantine or segregation camps to get themselves inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum in order to enable them to leave the said camp earlier than the prescribed period of detention. That the Commissioner be requested to communicate this resolution to the Chairman of the Plague Committee."

(2) From Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Esq., of intention to move, "That the concluding para. of Corporation Resolution No. 231 of 6 April 1893 be rescinded and that in cases of contested election for nomination to the vacant seat in the Legislative Council the same should be by ballot."

(3.) From K. N. Vadia, Esq., of intention to move "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he intends taking for the improvement of the Worli Village (commonly known as Koliwada), part of which was lately destroyed by fire."

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 28th December, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHARGE TO THE JURY
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The QUEEN-EMPRESS *Vs.* BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK and KESHAV MAHADEV BAL,
in the High Court of Bombay.
Revised and corrected by the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY, with Appendix.
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EMBRACING
Novel Combinations, new styles of Die stamping, specialities in Shapes, &c., &c.
Forming by far the most satisfactory Series of Christmas and New Year Cards that we have ever seen.

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Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ld., have just received a large and beautiful collection from all the well-known manufacturers for the present season, at prices from Annas 2 to Rs. 10, and are prepared to send out selections on approval to known customers on the following conditions :—

1. The approximate number and value of the Cards required to be stated when ordering, and three or four times the quantity will then be sent for choice.
2. Cards not required to be returned at once.
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LETTS'S DIARIES, 1898.
These popular Diaries are now ready. The collection is as extensive and complete as usual. Send size in inches, and number of days on a page.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "AMARANTH," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898, for the PURCHASE of OLD CAST and SCRAP IRON lying in the Compound of the Mill, at Tardeo, where the same could be seen on applying to the Engineer on the premises.

Offers to be given PER TON of all iron including castings and pipes, &c., excepting Fire Bars. Separate rates to be given for fire bars.

"Tender for purchase of old iron" should be written on the Envelope.

J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE LIBRARIAN is booking Subscribers for 1898 for BOMBAY DAILY NEWSPAPERS at LOWER RATES of subscription, than those charged by other Newspaper Agencies. Applications must arrive on or before 31st December, 1897.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DRY PLATES,
FOR
SOLAR ECLIPSE
EDWARDS' ISOCHROMATIC
ANTI, HALO
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DRY PLATES,
In Quarter, Half and Whole Plates.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898. 58 Prizes offered. For Prospectus, etc., apply to the HON'. SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

MORVI STATE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following PIPES, &c., for the Morvi State Water Works :—
About 1,300 tons Cast Iron Pipes from 4 to 12 inches diameter,
" 24 " Specials.
" 60 Sluice Valves.

Further particulars as to conditions of contract and payment and time for submission of Tenders may be obtained upon application through the post to the State Engineer, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Applications for particulars will be received up to 7th January, 1898, and should be accompanied by Currency Note or Post office order for Rs. 20, which sum will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The State does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. C. H. WHITE, C. E.,
State Engineer, Morvi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SOLAR ECLIPSE.

PROVIDED sufficient passengers offer, a SPECIAL TRAIN will run from POONA to JEUR and BACK for the convenience of persons residing in Bombay or Poona, who may be desirous of seeing the Solar Eclipse on the Twenty-second of January next.

A Refreshment Tent will be provided at some convenient place at or near Jeur Station where a cold Lunch will be obtainable at a fixed charge.

Passengers from Bombay will be conveyed to Poona by the Mail leaving Victoria Terminus at 22-30 and from Poona by the Special Train which would leave about 7-30 the next morning, arriving at Jeur about 11-30. On the return journey the Special Train would leave Jeur about 15 o'clock, arriving in Poona in time for dinner and leave for Bombay by a Night Train.

The Undersigned will be much obliged if intending passengers will intimate not later than the fifteenth January, 1898, their intention to use the Special Train.

A further notice stating definitely whether the Special will run or not will appear in the public prints on the sixteenth January and subsequent days.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 22nd of December, 1897.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, have renewed the existing freight contract with the Agents of the Anchor, Hall, Clan and City Lines of Steamers known as the "Conference Liners" for carriage of Piece-Goods Manufactured or purchased by them or on their account from Glasgow, Manchester and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 on the same rates that is 20s. 6d. per Ton with an addition of 10 p.c. for primage from Manchester to Bombay and 15s. 6d. with 10 p.c. addition for primage from Glasgow to Bombay.

All goods ordered, indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1898, up to 31st December 1900, in steamers belonging to the said four lines only and none others.

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MOTILAL KHANJI,
JOINT HON. SECRETARY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
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JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver wares of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangle's Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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OUR FISH POND and WHEEL of FORTUNE is still OPEN. Hundreds have tried their luck, every satisfaction at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. By Royal Warrant, Photographers to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for visitors.

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TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition. Impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ENGLISH LADY desires ENGAGEMENT as Governess or Companion, no objection to Up-Country.—"M. W." care of this office.

W. S. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Ballliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

ENGLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget Size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 18th July, 1896.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD "SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 26·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR RS. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES, FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 12	39 7	48 6	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	35 0	42 13	39 11	49 6	65 13
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 8	44 14	54 14	69 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	60 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 3-5m., 3-33s. Low water, 9-21m., 8-59s.
Evening entertainment in honour of the New Sheriff, 9 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Volunteer Camp of Exercise, Igatpuri.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

ALMANACS.—The London and Lancashire and the Phœnix Assurance offices have issued a set of calendars, almanacs, and blotting books of the most useful as well as ornamental description.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.—At the last general meeting of the board, held on the 20th instant, under a resolution of the Public Works Committee, Mr. M. F. D'Jeyses, Water Inspector, was recommended for a bonus of Rs. 500 on account of the special services rendered to the Municipality in carrying out the water-works extension scheme from the Water Works loan. The recommendation was made by Messrs. R. Gilbert (President, Water Extension Committee), and Dr. J. F. Gonsalves. Having regard to the very large savings effected by Mr. M. F. D'Jeyses and his efficient supervision in carrying out the works satisfactorily, the board sanctioned the bonus of Rs. 500 in appreciation of the services rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Monday last, a policeman, doing duty at Gunpowder Road, noticed the dead body of a Mahomedan man floating in the sea off the Mazagon Reclamation, near the Gunpowder Road. The body was floating with its face downwards and was naked. The sepoy informed Inspector Barrett, who arrived upon the scene, and after examining the body communicated the intelligence to the water police. The latter arrived and removed the body to Bori Bunder. The deceased appeared to be about forty years of age, and there were no marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

BURIED AT SEA.—The dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about thirty-five years, was, yesterday morning, found lying amidst the rocks below high-water marks, on the foreshore at Sewree, by a policeman doing duty at Sewree. The body was tied up in a gunny bag, but the head, one leg, and one arm were out. Information was sent to Inspector O'Keeffe, who informed the water police. Inspector Murray appeared on the spot, and the corpse was taken to Bori Bunder. On removing the gunny bag from the body, ten stones were found tied round the deceased's waist with a rope, as if the body had been buried at sea. There were no marks of violence on the corpse, which no one claimed. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict that the body was found drowned and had probably been buried at sea.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The members of the club go on a cycle picnic to Goregaum on New Year's Day. They will meet at Sir R. Temple's statue at 6-30 a.m., and at Hornby Villard (Worlee) at 7 a.m., and will pass the Mahim Causeway at or about 8 a.m. The distance is twenty-two miles from the Church Gate station, and Goregaum will be reached probably at 9 a.m. The rest of the day will be passed in enjoyment, and the party will start for Bombay at or about 4-30 p.m. The club is open to all Parsee cyclists, and members are cordially invited to join the run. In order to make proper arrangements, it is requested that those intending to join will please forward their names before Friday evening to the honorary secretary, Mr. Dossabhoy Muncherji Wadia, "Wadia Buildings," Fort, from whom further particulars can be had.

H. M.'s CUSTOMS' DANCE.—The annual ball, which of late the officers of H. M.'s Customs Service have been giving, came off, last night, at the Town Hall. This dance is now looked forward to by everyone as one of the best that is annually held in the city, and last night's events re-affirmed the anticipations of one and all of having a good evening's diversion. The decorations, the band, and last, but not least, the refreshments, were all that could be desired, and no pains were spared to make the annual festivity the complete success which it was. Shortly before 9 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive, and were cordially received by the masters of ceremony, who were indefatigable in the efforts in looking after the comforts of the visitors. Mr. Sale and those associated with him in the undertaking deserve great praise for the admirable success which attended the ball last night.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Writing on Friday, our correspondent says:—Wadhwan has been *en fete* for the past few days, the occasion being the marriage of the only daughter of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. The marriage will be celebrated on Monday next, the bridegroom being the Durbar of Tricumghad. Large tents have been erected for the accommodation of guests of all denominations, who are numerous, having come down from distant places. Besides, a large mandap is erected, which will be utilized for dramatic performances by a well-known company, which has been specially invited from the Durbar from Bombay. Arches are erected bearing inscriptions, while buntings, flags, and evergreens are displayed all over the town. The new palace, fitted with electric lights, enhances the beauty of the scene.—The prices of jowari and bajree have fallen from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1 only per maund, and there is a tendency to a further fall in prices of food-grains.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—A local correspondent says:—Owing to the festive season that is upon us, there have been sports and entertainments which give this place a lively aspect and break the dull monotony. Shops are all decked out with the most gay and handsome articles exposed for sale at a considerable profit during this season. Ahmedabad enjoys the reputation of being healthy and agreeable during the cold season, the weather being all that can be desired, and consequently the inhabitants are quite free from sickness and other ailments. Up to this time the city has enjoyed complete immunity from the plague and thanks to the energy and thoroughness with which the responsible authorities are carrying on their arduous task, we have been spared the cruel ravages of this devouring and decimating monster as we had also the good fortune last year.—Out of 46 candidates presented for the recent Matriculation Examination, as many as 23 stood the test successfully, Mital Ruttonji Lalcaka being the only successful Parsi candidate.—It is undoubtedly very gratifying to know that in point of commercial and other industrial pursuits, Ahmedabad has made rapid strides. It can boast at present twenty mills in working order, while some are under construction. The increasing development in this direction must of necessity lead to the establishment of various important offices.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., will receive charge of the office of the District Sessions Judge, Thana, from the first-class Subordinate Judge of Thana on the 3rd January.—The Plague Committee of Bombay have appointed Mr. D. D. Rhode, Assistant Surgeon, as a special plague officer at the railway station of Kalyan lately.—The following Thana candidates have successfully passed the examination for the degree of LL. B. in the Bombay University last month:—Messrs. Govind Balvant Pardhan, Vinayek Shankar Bhagvat, Dattatraya Mahadeo Gupte, and Govind Vaman Pradhan. Out of the seventeen students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School who appeared for the Matriculation Examination, held at Bombay in November last, fourteen have only become successful.—The Judges of the High Court of Bombay have issued to Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Menerikar, B.A., LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practice as a pleader in the District Courts of Thana from the 16th instant.—Sheth Nagindas Bhaidas and Nanabhai Tulsidas were placed before the first-class Magistrate of Thana last week, by Inspector Luxman Bhikaji, for disobeying the orders of the Thana Municipality, issued under section 30 of the District Municipal Act VI. of 1873. They were on conviction fined Rs. 2 each under section 74 of the same Act.—A dead body of a young Maratha was found floating in the Mahadev Tank, at the Esplanade, in the limits of the military cantonment yesterday. Enquiries are being instituted, in order to find out the cause of the death of the man by the police.—There were forty-five persons under observation at the segregation camp near the railway station yesterday. The men had come from different plague-infected districts. Dr. F. A. Moos, the Plague Authority of Thana, visits the camp every day, and the men are well cared for.

DAMAUN NEWS.—During the last week, in this city, which since the 4th of August last presented a clear plague mortality bill, three suspected deaths from plague were reported to have occurred at Kharewadi, whereupon energetic measures have been taken by his Excellency the Governor in person the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, the Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, and the chief of the police, Mr. Menesse to prevent a recrudescence of the plague, and it is gratifying to state that for the last four days there has been no fresh case. His Excellency wished to place a cordon round Kharewadi or to segregate its people, but neither of the measures being feasible, he intends, it is said, in the event of fresh cases occurring, to introduce compulsory inoculations with Haffkine's prophylactic lymph.—One death occurred on Saturday morning in Katrivad, in Nani Damaun. This was imported from Bombay under peculiar circumstances. A family of Khatris (carters), consisting of five brothers, and their aged mother, fled after escaping from the epidemic here where they had come from Bombay while the plague was there, removed some months ago to Bombay, their bread earning place, and resided in Barbhara, near Nagdevi. One of the brothers, Raghunath aged 20, died there a week ago from plague, whereupon the other members left Bombay to come here, but they were not allowed to enter the Portuguese territory without a proper pass, and were thus detained at Vapi for three days. The passes from the Portuguese Consul at Bombay were procured and the members were admitted into Lower Damaun at 7 p.m., on Friday, and after being disinfected were allowed to go to their home. At about 10 next morning (Saturday), another brother, Dayal Hara, aged 18, died evidently of plague with all its bad symptoms. The news of this occurrence was at once communicated to his Excellency, who lost no time in coming personally to the police station where all the members of the family of the deceased were called, and were thence, notwithstanding their lamentations, sent to Marwad to undergo ten days' quarantine. His Excellency has since been personally inspecting the city once every day and has taken very energetic measures to check further mischief.

THE LATE BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Superintendent McDermott prosecuted one Ramjan Mea Mahomed, a resident of Peshawar, and Oosman Thgoo, a Mahomedan bagatelle keeper of Pydhownie, charging the former with house-breaking and theft of gold, diamand, and pearl jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000, belonging to Mr. Pundilck Ganesh, lately a Municipal building Superintendent, residing at Girgaum Back Road; and the latter with dishonestly receiving, retaining and disposing of a portion of the stolen property. Mr. S. S. Spencer appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Sealy defended the second accused. In laying the facts of the case before the Court Mr. McDermott stated that in the afternoon of the 24th September last the complainant's wife opened the safe, which had been kept in the bedroom, and which contained jewellery to the value of some thousands of rupees. She took out a number of ornaments and gave them to her daughter-in-law for the purpose of wearing. Just then a Marwaree, residing in the same house and well-known to the complainant, came up and asked complainant's wife for the loan of a gold neck ornament. The request was complied with, and the Marwaree left. Whether the complainant's wife locked the safe after removing the required ornaments therefrom, could not definitely be ascertained at first, but the subsequent inquiries showed beyond any doubt that she had, in a hurry, pushed in the door of the safe and forgotten to lock it up. It appeared that shortly after the complainant's wife had left the safe in that state, her child, aged about eighteen months, who was playing in the bedroom in charge of a servant boy, aged about twelve years, laid hold of the brass knocker of the safe, the door of which came out. The servant at once closed the door of the safe but did not inform his master about it. He, however, mentioned the circumstance to a fellow servant, and, strange to say, neither of them thought it was his duty to inform either his master or mistress, although both of them knew that the safe contained valuable property. About 9 o'clock at night while the two servants were taking their meals, their acquaintance, who was an employe of a Hindu family in the neighbourhood, came to see them and they also told him about the open safe. After partaking of their meals, the servants parted, the complainant and his family went to bed and nothing was heard or seen during the night. About 2 o'clock on the following morning Mr. Pundilck got up to have a smoke, when he found that his room had been entered during the night, through a window, which he had left open before going to bed. It might be stated that the bedroom in which the safe had been kept was on the first floor of the house and the window through which the entry had been effected, was immediately above the roof of a small stable, situated in the same compound. Mr. Pundilck gave information to the police and Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Saunderson proceeded to the house and set the inquiry on foot. The safe was examined and three small boxes containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,000 were found stolen. In the same room there was a cupboard which contained some more jewellery, but which was found to be intact. In searching the house, the police found a silk saree belonging to a member of the complainant's family tied round the parapet wall of the terrace, by which means, it was conjectured, the thief or thieves lowered themselves down and made their escape good, taking with them the stolen property. The police also noticed the marks of human footsteps on the terrace. The three servants employed under the complainant were questioned, but nothing further could be elucidated from them than the facts that one of them noticed the safe open on the previous afternoon and that they all had a share in it. The police kept these servants under surveillance, but nothing was found against them. In the middle of October following the police received information that the first accused, who had been seen loitering about the complainant's house, had suddenly disappeared. This suspicious circumstance led the police to make inquiries about the individual, and eventually Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, forwarded a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, informing him of the burglary and asking him to make inquiries about the suspected man. The Peshawar Police arrested "the wanted" in the house of a dancing girl, named Bai Jan, with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. The accused, it appeared, was a well-known character at Peshawar, having been twice sent to Jail for burglary. The Peshawar Police despatched the accused to Bombay with a letter to say that the property found with the accused was presumably stolen from the complainant's house. On his arrival here the accused admitted that he was ordered four or five years ago by the authorities at Peshawar to leave that place, as he was declared to be a member of the criminal class, and he consequently arrived in Bombay. He also stated that after his arrival here he was employed by the second accused, who along with his partners, kept a bagetelle table at Pydhowrie, on a salary of Rs. 15 per month, and that he and second accused occasionally used to gamble in a house opposite to the complainant's house. Upon this statement, the police arrested the second accused in his bagetelle table room at Pydhownie on the 23rd instant and the portion of the stolen property found in his possession. The first accused also admitted having been fined Rs. 15 by a Presidency Magaistrate for pelting stones into the house of a dancing girl at Falkland Road. After the evidence of complainant and his wife was recorded, Mr. McDermott asked the Magistrate's remand, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries and to recover the remaining property. Mr. Spencer, on behalf of the first accused, applied for bail. Mr. McDermott opposed the application on the ground that it was a non-bailable offence and the liberation of the accused would hamper the police enquiries. The magistrate refused Mr. Spencer's application. Mr. Sealy then applied for bail on behalf of the second accused, stating that the charge against him was not so serious as against No. 1. The application was granted and the accused No. 2 was ordered to be liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 500 and one surety for a like amount.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending December 24 last, were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	209	172
Poona	235	250
Districts.		
Surat	125	119
Thana	23	16
Ahmednagar	05	51
Khandesh	18	19
Nasik	97	75
Poona	104	79
Satara	354	726
Sholapur	212	229
Kolaba	12	11
Ratnagiri	0	1
Belgaum	72	55
Dharwar	2	1
Karachi	3	3
Territories.		
Baroda	40	24
Kolhapur	31	27
Cutch	26	15
Palanpur	114	92
Janjira	10	5
Akalkot	12	10
Total	1,826	1,530

The total mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague deaths previously reported	54,651
" " week ending Dec. 24	1,530
Total mortality	56,181

A CURIOUS error, the prevalence of which shows how little Londoners take the trouble to remember the facts about the origin and history of their central Metropolitan church, is obtaining currency in regard to the bicentennial celebration. We are led to believe that Wren's great dome was completed 200 years ago on Dec. 2. Yet one of the things which used to be mentioned in elementary school histories is that Wren, with plans prepared before the Great Fire of 1666, had such difficulties as prevented him from even beginning to clear the site until May, 1674; nor was it until June, 1675, that the first stone was laid. Construction was very slow. What occurred 200 years ago was the first service in the choir—celebrated with Masonic honours. Not until thirteen years later was the last stone of the full edifice laid, in the presence of old Sir Christopher himself, by his own son. Another blunder makes the cost of the building only three-quarters of a million. In truth it was more than a million and a half.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10.

THE official returns showing the import and export trade of the United Kingdom for November seem to testify to a tendency during that month to an adjustment of the previously increasing debit balance of the exclusively foreign trade account, as indicated by the returns. The noticeable feature hitherto this year has been an all but continuous increase in the declared value of the imports—interrupted in October by a slight falling off,—with a general tendency to decrease in the declared value of the exports. At the end of October the total values for the expired ten months of the year showed an increase of nearly £13,000,000 in the value of the imports, with a decrease of upwards of £6,000,000 in that of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, the latter being partly counterbalanced by an increase of £4,380,498 in the value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise. Thus there was apparently an increase in the debit balance of upwards of £14,600,000 as compared with 1896. The November figures, however, show a decrease of £1,330,498 in the declared value of the imports, with an increase of £1,202,717 in the declared value of the British and Irish exports. It is worthy of notice that, with the decrease in the imports, there has been a small falling off—to the extent of £120,581—in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, which previously showed increases as against last year. To indicate the nature of this change, it may be said that the increase in the excess of merchandise imports over exports, as against last year, has been reduced from £14,600,000 at the end of October to about £12,250,000 at the end of November. As regards the movements of the precious metals during the month, there has been a net export of gold to the amount of £202,421, and a net export of silver to the value of £237,170. The totals for the eleven months show that we have exported £98,979 more gold and £1,318,162 more silver than we have received. Of course it must not be forgotten that some of the silver is obtained from imported ores, and therefore does not appear as silver on the import side of the account. The decrease in the declared value of the merchandise imports during November occurred mainly under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, which show a falling off to the extent of £1,980,921, mainly representing diminished imports of jute, flax, raw silk, and mohair, the imports of wool, on the contrary, showing an increase. As regards the exports perhaps the most striking feature was an increase in the value of metals and articles manufactured therefrom, machinery excepted. It is not surprising considering the engineers' strike to find that there was a further decrease in the exports of machinery; indeed, that is the only group of exports in the classified summary for which a decrease for the past month is recorded. There was an increase of £207,914 in the declared value of the yarns and textile piece goods exported which is more than accounted for by an increase in the exports of cotton yarns and piece goods, the exports of woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods, on the other hand, having decreased. The exports of cotton yarns of all kinds increased by upwards of 6,000,000lb. against the corresponding month last year, accounted for by increased shipments to India and China, and especially to Japan, Turkey, and Holland, the shipments to the last-named country being probably partly for the German market.

In his message to Congress President M'Kinley says that, tariff legislation being settled, the currency is the next pressing question. He recommends that as soon as the receipts suffice to pay the expenses of the Government the United States notes, when redeemed in gold, shall be set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. He invites careful consideration of the plan which Mr. Lyman Gage outlines in his report to protect the gold reserve. He concurs in the recommendations of Mr. Lyman Gage that the national banks should be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, that the tax on circulating notes should be reduced, and that national banks with a capital of $25,000 should be established. The President also recommends that the national banks should not be permitted to issue notes below $10 and should be required to redeem their notes in gold. The President refers to the failure of the Wolcott commission to secure an agreement, and says that the envoys have not finally reported, believing that the doubts raised in certain quarters respecting the feasibility of maintaining a parity of gold and silver may yet be solved. The President earnestly hopes that their labours will secure an international agreement. Mr. Kasson is now negotiating with several European and American Governments for reciprocity arrangements.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, correspondence was considered which showed that the Collector of Customs at Bombay requires that when British piece goods are stamped with the names of Indian firms they must also be stamped with some other mark indicating their British origin. Goods when bearing the name of an Indian firm without this qualification are held to bear a false trade description. The Board adopted the resolution of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Committee recording the opinion that goods of British manufacture imported into India bearing the name of an Indian firm do not require, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, any mark indicating the origin of the goods, and that a letter should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India inquiring under what section of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act the Bombay authorities have required the mark of origin in this case, and further requesting that action in the matter may be suspended pending the decision of the Government of India upon the question raised.

The rapidity with which the port of Delagoa Bay is being developed, and the attention which is being given by the Mozambique authorities to carrying out a progressive programme, are the subject of comment by the Johannesburg "South African Financial Record." The recent abolition of transit dues on all goods passing through Delagoa Bay for the Transvaal is one illustration of this policy. Referring to recent statistics relating to the general financial position of the Portuguese province and port, the Johannesburg paper says:—"These show that, while the receipts for 1895-96 amounted to £288,600, for 1896-7 they rose to £360,000, and it is estimated that for the current year a further increase of £100,000 on the latter sum will be realised. There can be no question that the province under the admirable administration of Major D'Albuquerque, will go rapidly ahead. Once the new native labour scheme has come into full operation, a considerably increased benefit will be derived by the Portuguese territory from the large sums which the 'boys' will bring back with them from the Rand. The whole financial position in Mozambique has undergone a complete change for the better. Not so very long ago the Lisbon Government was continually being called upon to make up a considerable deficit in the yearly balance-sheet of the province. Now it is quite the other way—a large annual surplus being available even after meeting the heavy costs incurred in subduing the discontent among the natives. So propitious are the prospects of Delagoa Bay under its new regime that capitalists from various quarters, and especially from the Rand, are rapidly accumulating interests in the locality of a very substantial character. There is an immense future before Lorenzo Marques, and they are wise in their generation who are securing a lien upon the rapidly increasing prosperity of the port and district by acquiring just now whatever holdings they can. The minutes of the same Committee contained a resolution reaffirming one adopted in 1890 on the subject of the registration of words as trade marks in Nos. 23 and 24 of the cotton classes. The resolution is to the effect "that a representation should be made to the Board of Trade demonstrating the impracticability of justly registering word-marks in cotton classes 23 and 24, owing to the danger of accepting words which (1) in one language or another refer to the quality of the goods, (2) are the names or symbols of pictorial devices already on the register without the consent of their proprietors, or (3) are in common use, or are colourable imitations of such words." The Board decided in view of the meeting of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property now being held at Brussels, to repeat the representation to the Board of Trade, and urge that the British delegates to the Convention should be instructed to act in accordance therewith.

In a letter to a grain merchant in this country, which has been communicated to Mr. George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News," the President of the Chicago Board of Trade summarises the American wheat position as follows:—"The population of the United States is officially estimated by the Treasury Department at something over 73,000,000; the official estimate of consumption (of wheat) by the Department of Agriculture is 4 2-3 bushels per capita, resulting in an estimate of 340,000,000 bushels for twelve months' consumption, or, say 28,400,000 bushels per month. From the 1st of July to the middle of this month (4½ months), therefore, we would have consumed in round figures 127,000,000 bushels. At that date we had exported 92,000,000 bushels, and had used 35,000,000 bushels for seeding winter wheat, making a total of 255,000,000 bushels disposed of since the 1st of July. On the 1st of July we had 17,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, which deducted from the above would leave 238,000,000 bushels disposed of in 4½ months. For the seven and a half months remaining until the 1st of next July, on the same basis of calculation, we would consume 213,000,000 bushels, and 17,000,000 bushels are required for spring seeding, making 230,000,000 bushels required to carry us to the 1st of July. To this 230,000,000 bushels add the 238,000,000 bushels already disposed of, and we have 468,000,000 bushels, which is about our total production for this season, according to the Government estimates. Final estimates of the crop will be made in December, and may be somewhat increased, though I don't think they should be. Of course we shall go on selling wheat for export as we have been doing, but I believe we are in danger of putting ourselves in the same position that Australia and Argentina have done, of requiring to import for our own requirements before we get another crop." In considering these figures, however, it must not be forgotten that the Argentine crop should be harvested this month, and that, should it prove the big crop which recent Buenos Ayres advices have indicated, it may be expected to come into the European market in very large quantities during the early months of the coming year—certainly in much larger quantities than were received from the River Plate during the early months of this year or last year. In short, should the predictions respecting the Argentine crops be realised, a decided check may be given to exports from the United States.

Mr. Colin W. Campbell, the British Consul in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, gives a very unfavourable account of the economic position there. According to the statistics obtainable, he writes, the import trade generally has declined very much in the last two years. The only articles imported from Great Britain to the absolute exclusion of other countries are the cheaper classes of cotton goods, all merchants finding that more profit can be made on such goods from Manchester than from the United States, so far the only rival in that line. The poverty of the country at the present time is very marked, and prevent the lower classes, at least, from buying any but the cheapest goods. Hence the United Kingdom maintains her position in this trade as long as the people are suffering from poverty, but "it must be acknowledged that such people as can afford them prefer the American-made cotton goods." Germany improves her comparative position as an exporter to Honduras every year, and, for various reasons, the United States is far ahead of all other countries in the total amount of her exports to Honduras. Mr. Campbell adds that the state of trade in Honduras is quite abnormal, and that the depression has been greatly increased by the further fall in the gold value of silver, a statement which is the more remarkable as it has been announced that the Republic "adopted the gold standard" as far back as 1894. The mining industry has gradually dwindled during the last five or six years, and now, of about a dozen enterprises of this nature of various nationalities which were in more or less full working order in 1891, only two American companies are working. Honduras is still hoping that the construction of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, which has been expected for more than thirty years, will change the position of affairs, and a concession has been granted this year for the carrying out of the scheme. The chief requirements in Honduras are improved means of communication, immigration, and capital. With regard to the cultivation of coffee, Mr. Campbell adds:—"It is difficult to accurately ascertain the amount grown, the quantity exported by sea being but a small fraction of what is sent over the borders of neighbouring countries by land. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics on this point, but it is probable that the country produces not less than 20,000cwt. of coffee per annum. Statistics of several years ago give a much larger total, but it is impossible to believe that the former figures were accurate. At present it is probable that the production of coffee is on the increase, as a considerable number of trees have been planted in the last year or two, and there seems to be increased interest manifested in the matter. The great advantage connected with this branch, as with all other agricultural pursuits in this country, is the lack of labour; but the quality of coffee grown in Honduras is admitted to be excellent, and there are large tracts of land suitable for its cultivation still unoccupied." Tobacco also has been grown in Honduras, it is said, with great success as regards quality, but the quantity exported is insignificant.

THE November number of the monthly circular issued by the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris gives a list of agents and travellers in various branches of trade who are open to undertake the representation of British export-houses in France. The applicants are represented by registered numbers only, but introductions can be obtained through the agency of the Chamber, which, it is stated, receives many applications from firms requiring representatives, and from individuals or firms wishful to obtain agencies of the kind indicated. The list is classified according to the nature of the business which it is desired to undertake. The British Chamber of Commerce does not undertake any guarantee or liability in the matter, but affords facilities for making proper inquiries.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Sympathiser	5
P. J.	10
Total	15
Amount previously acknowledged	1,128
Grand total	1,143

THE *Times'* Teheran correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 7:—"News has arrived from Bushire of the murder at Karwan, on the Rapch river, of Mr. Graves, superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph department. The motive is supposed to be plunder." The Persian Government is taking stringent measures to trace the culprits, and Colonel Meade, the British Resident at Bushire, is proceeding to make investigations on the spot. The information at present is very meagre, as the scene of the murder is a long way from any station. The deceased was aged fifty-three and was well known for his long service as one of the pioneers of the telegraph in Persia."

THE trial trip took place on Dec. 8 of a fast twin-screw steamer, the Cambria, which has been stationed to ply between Holyhead and Dublin as a part of the scheme of the London and North-Western Railway Company for accelerating the service between London and Dublin. The steamer, which is 337ft. long by 39ft. wide, is luxuriously appointed. She accomplished the run of sixty-four miles from Holyhead to North Wall against a head wind in 3h. 50min.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SYSTEM OF REGISTERING DEATHS.

REFERRING to the present imperfect system of registering deaths in Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* comments:—The Corporation is once more stumbling and bungling over what to ordinary men, not too much in love with long discussions, grand speeches, amendments after amendments and committees for reports, seems a very simple question indeed. We refer to the suggested reform of the system of registering deaths as it obtains in our city. That the present system has been found to be wholly inadequate no one can deny. But the letter of the law need not make it so, argue the lawyers. Even at present the head of a funeral party is bound to declare the true cause of death to the cemetery clerk, and this under a substantial penalty of fine, say they, and thus what is needed is only an enforcement of this rule of law, and we shall have a definite and reliable method of knowing the cause of death in the simplest and the cheapest manner possible. A little consideration would show the utter impracticability of working this law to any purpose. A corpse is brought to a cemetery, the clerk makes enquiry, and a man steps forward as the head of the party and gives any information he likes, which the clerk jots down. Suppose, the informant is a man of straw and he tells a deliberate lie not only as to the cause of death but also as to the residence of the person dead, of himself and of the rest of the party. The corpse is burnt or buried and the party returns.

THE HON. DR. BHALCHANDRA AND CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra has done well at the very threshold of his career in the Legislative Council: Dr. Bhalchandra has done real service to the Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants by bringing in a lucid manner their various grievances to the notice of the Government. The reply given to the Honourable member by Sir Charles Ollivant, that the question of improving the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons was occupying the consideration of Government, was indeed very satisfactory. It is gratifying to observe that Dr. Bhalchandra should, at the very beginning of his career in the Council display his anxious care and solicitude for a class of medicos, who are so miserably paid and whose grievances should have received the attention of the Government long ago.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC SERUM.

The *Indian Spectator* urges the claims of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum upon the attention of Government: The results of the Damaun inoculations go a good way towards proving the efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic serum. The inoculations were there carried on an extensive scale and the experiment was tried on people of all communities and of different stations in life. The experiment varied in other ways too, so that the result cannot well be attributed merely to chance or be considered only empirical. There were in the town four series of inoculations, each differing from the other in the strength of the serum used, but all gave satisfactory results. In the first series, in all 160 were inoculated, out of whom 17 got the plague, and of them only three died. With the same serum a Portuguese doctor inoculated 171 persons, out of whom only 6 got the plague and three died. The second series of inoculations gave a little worse, but in itself very satisfactory result, the serum available being weaker this time on account of a great demand for it in various places in the Presidency. We need not go over the details of all the four series. Suffice it to say that the inoculated number 2,197 out of a total population of a fraction over 4,000, and whilst the plague mortality amongst the uninoculated was from 30 to 40 per cent., that amongst those who had been protected against plague by Dr. Haffkine's serum ranged from less than one to four per cent. Even in the same families living under the same roof the inoculated escaped, whilst the uninoculated suffered pretty heavily. The test, thus, was every way varied, and the results can claim to have been arrived at by scientific experiments of a character wide enough to exclude negligible influences. It is a pity, that similar extensive experiments have not been tried elsewhere, that Government should be paying so little attention to Dr. Haffkine's serum, whilst the whole of the Presidency is stirred up with an odd variety of a hundred and one different disinfecting and plague extirpation measures. We wonder, if the new Plague Commissioner has no faith in the serum of Dr. Haffkine.

PRECAUTIONS REGARDING MILK.

The *Rast Goftar* publishes a warning from Veterinary Major Mills regarding the milk in use in Bombay: We have the high authority of no less an official than Vet. Major Mills to announce that foot and mouth disease, which tantamounts to a plague in cattle, is much prevalent in Bombay at present, and that all persons using milk should, in order to prevent any contamination from the effects of this cattle plague, adopt the precaution of not drinking it without boiling and filtering it through linen strainers. The public of Bombay are indebted to Major Mills for this announcement, and it will be the fault of the people themselves if they run the risk of endangering their health by a careless use of milk in the present state of public health in the City.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME AND THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks it is, indeed, a sorry spectacle that the Municipal Corporation should depend upon one member, and one member only (the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta) for guidance in matters affecting the interests of the city. Says our contemporary: "It has been stated in some quarters that it is absolutely necessary, both in the interest of the Corporation and the City, that the City Improvement Trust Bill is on the anvil of the Legislative Council, the presence of Mr. Mehta, who has been enjoying his brief but well-earned holiday in England, should be secured. Nobody can deny that Mr. Mehta has proved a most useful member of the Corporation, whose interest he always had at heart, but that is no reason why Government, has been suggested by some of the native papers, should postpone the consideration of the Bill until his arrival in Bombay. The third reading of the Bill will in all probability come off in the early part of February, and if Mr. Mehta is not in a position by that time to return to Bombay the Bill, which has already been much delayed through the apathy of the Corporation, must be submitted in due course to the Legislative Council, and passed into law to enable Government to put the scheme into execution at once. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is of quite a different opinion: "Every evil has its good side. And we are exceedingly pleased to notice the happy and most desirable termination of the canvassing nuisance in which certain candidates, aspiring to the seat vacated by Mr. Mehta, seemed to have surpassed themselves. The more deplorable feature of the late scramble for votes was the level to which the canvassing candidates descended. However, we do not wish to say another bitter word on the subject. We are glad that Mr. Mehta, at the request of the President and some friends, has agreed to be re-elected. Thus, we shall have once more the pleasure of a unanimous vote at the Corporation and the satisfaction of seeing the ablest Councillor back again in his seat in the Legislative Council. The evil of inordinate and even unworthy canvassing has brought out its own cure. The punishment is both a warning and a lesson. Let mortified conceit shed tears. The world of Bombay at large is gratified at the turn things have taken. And that is enough."

THE MUCH DEBATED SECTION 124 A.

Regarding the amendment of section 124 A of the Penal Code, now before the Viceregal Legislative Council, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* says: Whatever may be the changes which the proposed amended Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code may undergo at the hands of the Select Committee of the Viceregal Council, it is indeed a great relief to find that the Government of India has firmly set its face against the persistent suggestions of a section of the Anglo-Indian press, which in season and out of season, is never tired of hurling wholesale denunciations against the Vernacular Press in general, to revive the odious Gagging Act of 1878. The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers and H. E. the Viceroy have both declared in terms the most emphatic that it should never be revived. They also see no reason for *drawing any distinction* between the Vernacular Press and the other Press as regards liberty of speech. Said the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, "there should be one and the same law for all subjects of Her Majesty without reference to the particular language in which such criticism may be expressed." It is satisfactory to notice that the honourable gentleman on behalf of the Imperial Government has once more reaffirmed the equality of the Law for all classes of H. M's subjects without distinction of race or class or creed." The *Gujerati* remarks: "The amendment, which will evoke wide discussion, is the amendment of S. 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. The public have been calmly told that no radical change is in contemplation and that the amendment is simply an attempt to bring the law unto closer accord with the English law of seditious libel and the consentient judgments of the Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts. According to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons disaffection is neither hatred nor dislike, and the Indian legislature now wants to introduce these very words into the section. Hatred and ill-will are extremely vague terms, and if the section required to be made more clear, we do not know why the degree or intensity of ill-feelings, which amounts to disaffection, is not indicated in the light of the existing explanation to the section. The appeal to English law is misleading. As every lawyer knows, it is itself not quite precise or definite. Hence Sir James Stephen remarked that the section, of which he was the author, expressed the English law in a much more clear and condensed form. The amendment is a return to the extreme vagueness of the law of seditious libel in England, and we do not think it is a real improvement upon the section as it stands." The *Hindustan* observes: "The reference to the subject of amending the law of sedition in the Hon. Mr. Chalmers' speech, at a meeting of the Viceroy's Supreme Legislative Council, on Tuesday last, renders it probable that the present Government will see some efforts made in Law Reform. The task to be performed is neither vast nor various. But at the same time it is most important that it should be undertaken with some definate notion of what it is desirable, and of what it is possible to effect. However much the Anglo-Indian journalists and all the narrow-minded and broad-minded judges of the High Courts may express their entire satisfaction with the existing law of sedition, we are glad to note, that those responsible for such estate of dissatisfaction have realised that they must anxiously consider the state of the law regarding these matters. It has also been very severely remarked that the course to be adopted should not be the result of hasty and unwise judgment, but that of cool and deliberate consideration. The necessity of undertaking so immediate an amendment of law proves that all judgments passed in recent prosecution of the vernacular press were either misdirected or too harsh." The *Indian Spectator* writes: "Thankful as we are to His Excellency the Viceroy and his Government for finally abandoning the project of a Gagging Act for the press and the handing over of the entire native journalism to the tender mercies of the executive officers of the district head quarters, we cannot but help expressing our conviction that the changes in the law of sedition proposed to be made so immediately after a substantially identical and satisfactory interpretation of the present law by the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Allahabad and by the Privy Council, are not only unnecessary but impolitic, untimely, and retrograde, as well. Unnecessary they were because the law as authoritatively interpreted is clear enough and quite

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 BUNDLES STEEL NAIL RODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at K shed, Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Heptoola Abdoolally.

Ex s. s. Rudesheimer.

1,000 bundles steel nail rods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT JANJEEKER STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Madhur Mohanjee and on account and risk of Pandoo Krishna and Motoobai, widow of Krishna Ladgoo, the mortgagors, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th April, 189 , and made between the said Pandoo Krishna and Motoobai of the one part, Hal Somo, widow of Dama Krishna Ladgoo, of the second part, and Madhur Mohanjee of the third part, the following landed property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, measuring about 10 feet in breadth and 22 feet in length, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 1879 (2) and 8 rent No. 322A, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Soma Lada Nakhwa, on the west by the house of Bulkoo Dharma Nakhwa, on the north by the house of Sonwir Soma, and on the south by the house of Krishna Ladgoo Nakhwa.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, No. 1879 (1), and Street No. 222, containing by admeasurement thirty-four and six-tenths square yards of measurement or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Vithal Bhikoo, on the west by the house of Luximon Maya, on the north by the house of the said mortgagors, and on the south by the Janjeeker street at present.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort No. 11, Symkissen Chamber, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, one dessert mahogany iron frame cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., &c., the property of Captain WORTHEAD.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS WITHOUT RESERVE.

A good opportunity to secure First-Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tulloch, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January next, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs untried, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine, order, broken, unbroken, and also two good race horses, &c.

Horses will be driven and ridden at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Khotustone Circle, above Messrs. Schrader Smith and Co.'s office and household furniture, such as table, chairs, glass cupboards, copying press, burglar and fireproof safe with Chubb's lock on same 3 by 2½ by 2 feet, sofas, chairs, square piano by JOHN BROADWOOD, clock by Mecabe, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLEBHATWADI ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee Gunpat Madhowji Bhoir Havaidar, Mando Tookaram, and his wife Laxmibai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Shaboodin Nizamoodin Halsuri and his wife Aminabai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 15th January, 1897, and subject to the charge of Rs. 2,50 and interest due at foot of the first mortgage of the property, dated 9th October 1896, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Sha Akha Chanaji and Nathoo Chanaji, carrying on business in the name of Akha Chanaji of the other part, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in Kolbhatwadi on the western side of Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagors, containing by admeasurement 120 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward, No. 2,412 and Street No. 27, and bounded on the East by the house of Bicoobai, Memnani, deceased, on the West by the house of Rachmabai, widow of Gopinath Makunojee, on the north by the Colebhatwadi Cross lane, and on the south by the said Colebhatwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Barnett's bungalow, the valuable substantial blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom suits of furniture made to order, best new cutlery, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, Majolica, Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, pictures, fish engravings, grass-cut ing machine, English ice-box, &c., the property of E. S. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Marble Hall, Woodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, neat and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, and crockery, jail-made large Cambay carpets, English cane furniture, oil paintings and pictures, upright grand piano by Soundy and Co. in excellent order, &c., the property of H. GAWTHORN, Esq.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crokery, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, carpets, etc., the property of D. F. MCCONNELL, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, deceased, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazendari ground of which the late Lucio Hermegenes de Lima e Souza is the fazendar, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3845 and street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Narrayen Mahtri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narrunjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Sousa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CANTWARY AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, deceased, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground situate at Bandora, Cantway, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, sub-district Salsette, District Thana, registered under survey No. 209 and lot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 2365·4 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 75-1403, and bounded on the south by the property of the late Antnguel De Abreo, at present the property of Damiao Lawrence de Abreo and Antonio de Abreo, on the north by the property of Mr. Bahadurjee, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF AN OART AT MATUNGA.

By order of C. A. Turner, Require, Receiver of the estate and effects of Kullianjee Shivjee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell, for removal, by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises (opposite to Custom's Chowkie), the whole of the materials of the Kallianjee Shivjee's oart at Matunga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	17	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10	0
Examination and Certificate	5	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Crushed mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 3 p.m., on MONDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1898, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 23rd December, 1897.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is two or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THE
APOLLO HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
IN THE
COOKROOM STAFF,
AN
EXPERIENCED "CHEF"
HAS BEEN ENGAGED,
All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,
The HOTEL is ENTIRELY UNDER
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
THE COOLEST ROOMS
AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.
PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,
THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,
Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Prof-essor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 14 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Oil Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portugu-se.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 10th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

OWING to the Christmas holidays the latest telegrams to hand through Reuter of commercial interest, were under last Friday's date, and were noticed in our report last evening.

To-day the only fresh news by wire is from New York under yesterday evening's date, when ready and future Cotton was unchanged in value. Silver was half-a-cent lower, at 57 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,72,025
" Branches	Dec.	"	52,953
Other "	Dec.	"	36,05,242
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,69,500
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	13,40,257
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,97,775
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	9,239
Cash	Dec.	"	60,00,640

Notwithstanding the advance of the rates of the Presidency Bank by two per cent. last week, raising the minimum to 8 per cent. per annum, the Bank's Cash Balance, when business was suspended from last Thursday evening until to-day, showed for the broken week a falling off of nearly 61 lakhs, compared with a reduction of 7 1-4 lakhs in the entire week preceding. This has been due to the increasing demand for Money generally; but also to the special requirements which arise for payments falling to be made at the end of the year; and accordingly the withdrawals from Private Deposits disclosed by the present Return were very heavy at some 36 3-4 lakhs; while the increase in Loans was considerable; the addition to Bills Discounted having been small, as might have been expected from the dulness of trade. Altogether the demand increased by 55 lakhs compared with 24½ lakhs in the previous week; but in Government Deposits there was but little change.

In presence of a still increasing demand for Money on the Bank re-opening to-day, the rates have been further advanced by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

Locally, although business has been nominally resumed, little has been reported except in Cotton, in which 2,800 bales of ready new stuff have changed hands. Of these, Exporters have taken 800 bales, consisting of Bengal (including some Cawnpore Ginned), Chaliagunn, and Damargaon; the balance bought by the Mills being made up of Bengal and Oomra descriptions. The market closed steady this evening with prices generally Re. 1 per candy higher; forward quotations being new :—Rs. 140 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January delivery; "Good" Broach for March Rs. 175; and "Good" Bhownuggur for May, Rs. 156 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,300	bales.
Wheat	3,077	cwts.
Linseed	1,929	"
Rapeseed	1,719	"
Gingelly Seed	28,914	"
Poppyseed	570	"
Castorseed	1,371	"
Rice	21,901	"

FREIGHTS are very firm; and business has been done at 19s. 6d. for December shipment, and 19s. for January, while holders of tonnage are now asking 19s. per ton from February to May. The quotation for ready shipment may now be called 19s. 6d. to 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening this morning the market was firm at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was an enquiry; and of the latter class of Paper a fair supply came out; but Banks were unwilling buyers for cash, and 1-32d. higher was asked and accepted, Bank Paper, meantime, gradually advancing to 1s. 3 3-4d., at which transactions were reported, and at the close the following were the quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3⅞ to 25-32d.	per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅞ to 25-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 31-32d.	"	
Francs 2 do.	1·08⅜	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week on the market re-opening to-day, with rates considerably lower than they closed at for the late holidays, 3½ per Cents having been quoted at 95 7-16 for cash, and 95 9-16 for the January settlement. 90, nominal, is quoted for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. There has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Currimbhoy Mill, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th December, 1897.

1. Government Resolution, No. 7102, dated 20th December 1897, is published for information :—Major J. Pollen, Bombay Vol. Rifles, is granted an extension of leave from 3rd January to 2nd July 1898.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December 22.)

Capt H Hoare, 5th Dragoon Guards, is appointed to be Adjt of the Calcutta Light Horse, the Central Bengal Light Horse, and the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

The Services of Mr N Bonham-Carter, Offg Magte and Collr, Dinajpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr H Kansom, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Rajshahi, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr A F Steinberg, Temporary Additional Dist and Sessions Judge Saran is appointed to act as district and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H E Ranson, or until further orders.

Mr E M Konstam, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Depts, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H Wheeler, sub pro tem Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E M Konstam, or until further orders.

With the previous sanction of H E the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieut-Govr re-appoints, the Hon Sir Gregory Charles Paul, K C I E, Advocate-General of Bengal, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The Rev B Kitchin, Chaplain of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpur, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to be Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr F W M Scott, is appointed Ex Engr of the Rajshahi Division.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 21st December, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 14. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,43,38,437	13	5	1,33,27,562	1	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,59,57,823	7	10	4,52,09,6?5	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,18,249	14	2	4,66,535	6	10
Sundries	26,31,207	6	10	28,48,749	6	3
Rs.	9,16,48,758	10	3	8,98,51,952	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	64,89,560	0	0	33,09,948	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	78,77,792	8	0	78,15,185	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,40,79,978	10	7	1,33,71,375	4	5
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,15,968	2	8	1,72,22,351	0	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,94,06,779	12	3	1,66,34,393	10	5
Balances with other Banks	4,75,243	0	2	5,55,396	14	11
Bullion	2,972	10	0	2,837	11	0
Dead Stock	13,25,761	5	10	13,25,492	3	9
Pumps	10,450	3	6	10,600	11	9
Sundries	12,17,100	9	10	12,20,382	11	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,96,803	3	8	88,49,179	15	5
Do. at Branches	1,71,60,248	7	9	1,44,74,812	5	7
Rs.	9,16,48,758	10	3	8,98,51,952	9	1

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st December, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,48,902	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,52,774	Dec.
Other Deposits	7,48,718	Do.
Post Bills	51,951	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	32,42,249	Dec.
Loans	42,91,397	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	11,93,617	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,87,614	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	6,52,376	Do.
Cash at Branches	26,75,436	Dec.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
BART., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Now appearing in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.—APPEARS THIS WEEK.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SEMPLE—December 17, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Semple, A. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KING—December 6, at Madras, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. C. King, R. A.

PARMER—December 27, at 49, Free School Street, Calcutta, Juliana Bateman Parmer, daughter of the late General Martin, aged 74 years and two months.

TEMPLE—December 22, at the Rangkotee, Raneegunge, Beatrice Dove Shirley, the infant daughter of Guy and Florence Jane Shirley Temple, of failure of the heart, aged seven weeks.

TOWYS—December 11, at Nowshera, of meningitis, J. L. Towys, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1897.

JUDGING from appearances—not always a safe thing to do—China has decided to place her interests and her future in the safe keeping of Russia. Perhaps under the circumstances it may be the only means of escaping from the dangers which are threatening the integrity of the Celestial Empire from more than one quarter. On the 19th December, the special German squadron en route for China arrived at Spithead, and Prince Henry proceeded to Osborne, the bearer of a long letter to Her Majesty from the Emperor William. On the same day it was announced that the Russian-Chinese squadron had entered Port Arthur "with a view of wintering there," and that China had acquiesced in the arrangement. It was deemed expedient at St. Petersburg to explain that the fleet had entered the Port owing entirely to the temporary need of a winter station, and that there was no question of a forcible occupation. At the same time Russia notified to Japan the temporary occupation of Port Arthur; whereupon a large Japanese fleet left Nagasaki. The destination of that naval force was not indicated, but presently the *Times* stated that it was the intention of Japan to insist on the retention of Wai-hei-wai. The rumours of an understanding between England and Japan to protect mutual interests in the FarEast received some support from the fact that the British Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Buller, has proceeded to Talienwan, above Port Arthur. Besides this a British force has been landed at Chemulpo, on the Corean Coast, to reinstate the British Controller of Customs. As Russia, in conjunction with France and Germany, had intervened, after the signature of the Treaty of Shimonosheki, for the express purpose of compelling Japan to give up Wai-hei-wai, as well as Port Arthur, and Japan received a large addition to the war indemnity to compensate for her exclusion from the Chinese mainland, the suggestion that she should retain that port is not within the range of practical politics. The statement that the occupation of Port Arthur was a merely temporary affair, is not easy to reconcile with the announcement since made, that the Chinese will reconstruct the fortifications under Russian supervision and with Russian money Russia requires the dismissal of the English engineers employed on the construction of Chinese railways, while Russian military instructors will replace the German officers in the Chinese army. This latter civility has not prevented the Kaiser from lauding the Tsar in yet another adulatory speech, speaking of him as a dear friend whose political views are the same as his own. The German Foreign Office had already been at the pains to profess that the Russian occupation had not caused it any surprise: that it has no aggressive significance, and that it does not clash with any German interest. France despatched two powerful cruisers to reinforce her Asciatic squadron, declaring at the same time that she will remain impassive unless some foreign aggression takes place in Southern China.

Certain reflections of the *Times* on the changes that might possibly result from the redistribution of naval power in the Far East and the suggestion that Chusan and some of the smaller islands adjacent are very suitable for a "self-supporting" station, seem to have excited attention in Paris. A semi-official statement in the organ of the French Foreign Office recalled the fact that Great Britain and France, some years ago, signed a protocol in which they reciprocally bound themselves not to occupy Chusan. On the other hand, it was announced in London that the rumours of the intention of seizing the island of Quelpaert or taking other aggressive action in the China Seas are unfounded. It appears that the Government of the United States was sounded—apparently by the British Government—as to their views on the present position of affairs in China. As might have been expected from the friendly ties that have always bound the Greatest Military Empire and the Greatest Republic on earth together, the reply was that America has nothing to do with the territorial question, the protection of American established interests being her sole concern. Russia evidently has a free hand in China, with the acquiescence of that Government. The extraordinary activity with which Japan has been building up a formidable navy, while that of China has not been renewed since it disappeared in the war, and with it her two naval statons, leaves the latter no option. She must lean on the powerful arm that saved her from actual dismemberment two years ago. Germany is evidently taken into a limited partnership, and gets a naval and commercial station, not at Kiao-Chau, which was first occupied, but at Samsah Bay, forty miles north of Foo-Chow. This position is half way between Hong Kong and Shanghai, and according to the *Times*, commands the northern entrance to the Straits of Formosa, much as Biserta commands the western approach to Malta from Gibraltar. Samsah inlet is a sheet of water, ten miles long by two broad, and is presumably capable of defence when fortifications are erected to command the entrance and the approaches from the land side. The acquisition of this naval post is, no doubt, assented to by Russia, partly in recompense for services rendered, and partly as a retaining fee in view of future contingencies. It would be an unpardonable oversight to ignore in this connection Count Goluchouski's curious allusion to the dangers threatening the continental nations in the twentieth century from "transoceanic competition," and the necessity of uniting to avert that danger. The Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Empire spoke with a sense of relief of the establishment of a perfect understanding with Russia which secures peace on that side, and the continuance of the Triple Alliance which assures peace in the west. This ideal state of things enables the Austrian statesman to look forward to the coming century with confidence; the nations of the Continent can make head against the crushing competition of the outside barbarians who trade and thrive beyond the seas. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, this remarkable pronouncement was specially aimed at Great Britain, who is accused in that capital of having thwarted the disinterested efforts of the concert to prevent Greece from going to war with Turkey. It is more probable that the speech simply gave expression to the very real apprehension, that the cheap cereals and other products of the United States, the Argentine, India, and Australia will ruin the agriculture and the manufacturing industries of Europe—Great Britain included—unless this formidable competition be kept out by a Chinese wall of protective tariffs—a sort of European Zollverein, in which all the menaced states would find safety.

Mr. Chamberlain indulged in some such dream in respect to the British Empire, until he broached the subject to the Colonial Premiers who would not have it at any price. They would not give up the right to tax British manufactures, and thus ruin their finance, in consideration of differential duties against foreign states. A Zollverein of the states of Europe is eqaally chimerical, and for a similar reason. All the same the fact that a Prime Minister of so eminently prudent and conservative monarchical empire as Austro-Hungary is preoccupied with the necessity of a general combination against trans-oceanic competition, enables us to understand why Germany, like Russia and France, is resolved, at all costs, to get a footing in the remoter East in the hope of building up a foreign trade in emulation of our own. They are not likely to be dissuaded from the effort to secure a larger share of trans-oceanic commerce by the ill-disguised alarm of the London press. It is a tactical mistake to tell those who are embarking on this attempt that it may seriously affect our commercial supremacy, and urge the Government to "safeguard British interests" by laying hands on the island of Chusan or some other island as an additional naval station. That particular island was garrisoned by British troops some years ago, and it was said to be so unhealthy that it was gladly exchanged for Hong Kong. That great entrepot is all that Samsah is not and may never become in German hands. The misgivings indulged in when M. Ferry annexed Tonquin to secure the trade of Southern China now look very foolish. If Germany acquires half a dozen naval stations in the North Pacific, she will not be able to compete in the Chinese markets with the products of the Manchester and the Bombay mills. It is not German but Chinese competition that British and Indian traders have to fear. The German special squadron can only remain in Eastern waters on sufferance. And the same may be said with equal confidence of the Russian and the French squadrons.

THE subject of the recent press prosecutions naturally loomed large in the opening presidential address at the thirteenth annual sitting of the Congress at Amraoti on Monday. The Hon. Mr. C. Shunker Nair, who this year presides over the Congress, commenced his criticisms of the prosecutions by an account of the Poona plague operations in which he quoted the statement of the *Mahratta* that "Plague is more merciful to us than its human prototypes now reigning in the city." He admits that this and a great deal more of the language employed regarding the plague operations was violent, but pleads that "language which to a lawyer savoured perhaps of sedition was only intended by its violence to attract attention." Violence whether of conduct or of speech frequently has the effect of attracting attention—the attention of those who are responsible for good government and public security, and it did so in this instance. The dolorous picture Mr. Nair drew of the plague measures at Poona was at variance with the facts that have been very clearly established. But supposing the picture to be as true as the Congress President believes it to be, that was a most cogent reason why public men should be guarded in their speech and writings. To seek to inflame an unthinking, uneducated public at a time when they were subjected to an humane but misunderstood interference from the State for the purpose of saving life, was dangerous to public security and, as events have proved, was also dangerous to the men who thus abused the position they held as leaders of the people. Mr. Nair regards the press prosecutions as the outcome of a mandate from Home, and believes that if Lord Sandhurst had had a free hand in the matter they would not have been instituted. As a matter of fact the seditious tone of some of the Deccan journals had for months before the occurrance of the Poona tragedy attracted the attention of Government, and the deepening conviction that some preventive measure must be taken then received its consummation. We believe there is no ground whatever to throw the responsibility for the prosecution upon the Secretary of State, and that the credit of the resolute determination to put a stop to unchecked license in the press of the Presidency belongs to the Bombay Government. Mr. Nair thinks it is a sad commentary on a century of British rule that one vernacular paper has given up the ghost declaring "it is no more now-a-days safe to conduct newspapers." English rule can however regard with complacency the self-effacement of a journal which thus misunderstood the freedom allowed to it and to all its contemporaries. Only the other day the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council declared the adherence of Government to the essential principle of English law that "Every man is free to speak, write, and print whatever he pleases without asking the leave or permission of any authority. But if he speaks, writes or prints anything which contravenes the law of the land he is liable to be proceeded against and punished." Within the limits thus laid down there is abundant room for criticism of Government, whether fair or unfair, honest or dishonest, and the writer who considers himself unable to keep within so wide a boundary has mistaken his calling. Mr. Nair subsequently practically acknowledged this when he deprecated intemperance of language, and incorrect allegations, and especially disclaimed on behalf of the Congress any sympathy with speech or writing which would regard a severance of the British

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

OCCUPATION OF KIN CHAU BY THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 27.

It is stated here that the Russians have occupied Kin Chau, north of Port Arthur.

BRITISH NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE COREAN WATERS.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 28.

It is reported here that thirteen British warships are already at Chemulpo.

Her Majesty's Centurion, with Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller on board, and Her Majesty's Edgar are proceeding to the same place from the South.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Another report is current that the British fleet has gone to Chemulpo to support a virtual *Ultimatum* the British Consul protesting against the dismissal of the British Controller of Customs.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

PRINCE HENRY AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Prince Henry of Prussia with the second division of the German squadron for the Far East arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, where he landed and was received by a guard-of-honour composed of the British Grenadiers.

In the evening Prince Henry dined with the Governor.

THE MERV-KUSHK RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG DEC. 27.

The levelling operations of the Merv-Kushk Railway have begun.

The line will be completed in three years.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Major the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R. E., who was under order to India, returns immediately to Berber at the special request of Sirdar Kitchener.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, DEC. 27.

At the trial of the prisoners connected with the Panama scandals, the Public Prosecutor demanded the conviction of M. M. Arton, St. Martin, Maret and Planteau, and the acquittal of the other four accused.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Harrison, the Liberal Member for Plymouth.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, with mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The revised programme of the Native Infantry Reliefs to be carried out this season is now sanctioned. The only moves which affect the Bombay Command are the exchanges of stations between the 22nd Bombay Infantry, now in Bombay, and the 25th Bombay Infantry, now in Quetta District; also between the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, now in Quetta District, and the 17th Bombay Infantry, now at Bhuj.

Estimates, amounting to Rs. 83,310 have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the working of grass farms in Madras Command next year.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, DEC. 28.

There were 34 cases and 16 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; and 5 cases and 2 deaths in the Cantonment, one case in the Suburban limits, and in the District 17 cases and 13 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 24 were admitted and 8 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted, 2 discharged cured, and 2 died; in the Hindu 4 were admitted and one died; and in the Guzerati one was admitted and 3 discharged cured.

Altogether there are now 474 patients in the different hospitals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, arrived here the day before yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, DEC. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay, this morning.

KARACHI, DEC. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay, sailed this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, arrived here yesterday evening, from Bombay.

Dec. 28.

The P. and O. steamers Australia, from Australia, and Mirzapore, from China, arrived.

HONGKONG, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Rus, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted
Transvaal lines working with heavy delay.
Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.
Cable Cochin China Annam interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on the 29th instant.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

...test dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from ...ited Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of ...h December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
...	27	1	7 p.m.	21	45
...	28	1	15 p.m.	...	43
...	28	2	55 p.m.	..	3

...ployed in the transmission of messages to Bombay ... hours ending 8 p.m., 28th December 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
...	...	38	...	4
...ent ...	...	20	..	1
...ese ...	...	44	..	1

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE TRIAL BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

ACCUSED DAMODHER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 28.

The case against Damodher Hari Chapekar was resumed, to-day, before Mr. Bonus, the Collector, when the following witnesses were examined:—

Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Police, said: I remember the night of the 22nd June. I was Inspector of Police there. Early next morning I received certain information, in consequence of which I went to the Sassoon Hospital about 2 in the morning. I saw there a victoria (No. 220, ghorawalla, named Appa Gopal). I examined the carriage, and found the shot marks in the hood. (The hood was shown.) This is the hood, and these are the shot marks. The hood has been in police custody ever since, and has remained in the state as when it came into my possession. I found a small lead pellet in the carriage seat. I handed it to Mr. Guider. The pellet was shown, and was identified.

Mr. Guider, re-called, said: I see the pellet which was given by Mr. Fleming on the 23rd June. They have been in my custody ever since. The writing on the cover is mine. I kept it in a sealed envelope.

After this Mr. Nicholson said that he had three or four more witnesses to call, but having made out a *prima facie* case against accused, he would leave it to the court to commit him to the Sessions, and he would only put in the names of the witnesses whom it would be necessary to call when the trial began. The witnesses were: Lieutenant Sargent, who was with Lieutenant Lewis when the latter went to the assistance of Mrs. Ayerst; Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, who had supplied the accused with the shot with which the deed was committed; and Norah Crowley, who was one of the children washing her feet in a canal at the time accused spoke to them. Their evidence was practically the same as that of some witnesses who had gone before, but it would be necessary to have them when the trial came at the Sessions. Then there is the clerk in the Railway Station, named Shunker Ganesh, who would depose that the father and the brother of the accused left Poona a few days after the murder.

The case was then closed. The Magistrate informed the accused that the prosecution had ended, and asked if he had anything to say. The Magistrate asked for his name, and accused gave his name, and said: I am a Brahmin, aged 27, a musician by profession, with no fixed place of residence.

The Court: Why did you particularly select Mr. Rand for attack out of all plague officials?—I shall say whatever I may have to say in the High Court or in any court in which I am openly tried.

The Court: The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution has ended, and have you anything to ask?—I cannot say anything until I know that the case has been committed to the Sessions. I have, therefore, nothing to ask.

The Magistrate then made out the charge as follows:—

Mr. Bonus, Acting District Magistrate, hereby charges you, Damodher Hari Chapekar, that, on the night of the 22nd June, at Ganeshkhind, you did commit the murder of Charles Walter Rand, and abetment of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst, offences under Sections 302 and 105 and 302 and 114, respectively, of the Indian Penal Code, and I hereby commit this case to the Sessions Court of Poona, and that you take your trial there.

On the Court inquiring if the accused had any witnesses to whom he would like to call for the defence, prisoner said he would give the names of the witnesses in the Sessions Court as the necessity arises.

The Magistrate assured the accused that none of his witnesses would be examined by him, but only at the Sessions, and therefore the case was finally disposed of.

Mr. Nicholson said: It would have been better had the court framed the three separate charges against the accused.

The Magistrate said the formula he had employed was that generally used in the Provincial Courts, and he had always found it sufficient for the purpose.

This closed the inquiry, and the trial was held over till the next Sessions, which begin probably on the 24th of next month.

THE CASE AGAINST DAMODHER'S BROTHER, BALKRISHNA.

After Damodher was committed to the Sessions, Mr. Nicholson proceeded with the case against Balkrishna his brother, who is still at large. In opening the case he said it would be advisable to record evidence against Balkrishna, as accused, Damodher, in his statement implicated him in the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst. This the Court could do under Section 512 of the Indian Evidence Act. It would of course have first to prove that he had really absconded and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, and therefore it would call the Native Police Inspector of Bombay and the Native Chief Constable of Poona, who were specially told to look for accused.

Narayen Vitojee, Police Subedar of Bombay, said: I know Balkrishna. I have known him since the 25th September. He and his brother lived together at Girgaum Road, in Bombay. There were his father, wife, and brother. Under instructions he kept eye on them, and watched Damodher until the 26th September, and Balkrishna until the 30th. After that the latter absconded. I have searched for him in various places all over the country I could find him, but there is no immediate prospect of arresting him.

Ramjee Pandoo, Chief Constable of Poona City, said: I was making enquiries after Balkrishna. The District Police Superintendent had published a notice in English and Mahrathi for his arrest, and copies of the notice were sent to all parts of the Presidency, and to Berar and the Central Provinces. I have been on special duty searching Balkrishna, but don't know where he is.

Vinayak Keshev Apte, a Brahman private clerk, said: I knew Balkrishna. He used to live in the same house with me up to a day or two after the Jubilee holidays. Both brothers are married. Their wives are in their houses. Balkrishna was in Poona on the Jubilee day. I saw him on the 23rd. Balkrishna went to Bombay with his father and brother, and their wives on the 24th June. I saw the three brothers again on the 9th September. They came for one day and went away.

The evidence against Balkrishna was the same as that against his brother. Two more witnesses were examined, namely, Lieutenant Ayerst's coachman, and a Brahmin student, named Nilkant Shunker Dravid. The former bore evidence to driving Lieutenant and Mrs. Ayerst, and the latter spoke to seeing in Chapekar's house several swords and pistols, which Damodher was cleaning.

After this, the case against Balkrishna was postponed *sine die*.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CAMELS LOOTED AND LOST.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, DEC. 27.

A column under Lieut.-Col. Pulley was sent out yesterday afternoon to try and recover some looted camels. At four o'clock, at which hour the column had orders to return, the camels were seen being driven off about a mile ahead. Shots were fired by the enemy both going and returning, but our casualties were *nil*.

THE CAMEL RAID.

SIX MEN CARRIED OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

A party of six men, with five camels, from Peshawar District, were carried off near Mamani by the Zakkakhels on Chiristmas Day. One of them escaped, however, the next day, and reached General Palmer's camp in Bara Valley. A force under Colonel Pulley, comprising 400 of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, 200 of the Yorkshire Regiment, and two guns, started immediately to pursue the raiders, who were sighted just before dusk, driving off the camels, some miles beyond a number of caves, but the chase could not be continued with safety in the ravines in dark. A few shots were exchanged, but the force returned to camp without accident. The raiding party appears to have been a small one, the reports of the presence of a lashkar in the neighbourhood not being confirmed.

DESTROYING THE CHENA TOWERS.

ATTACK ON THE REAR-GUARD REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

General Lockhart reached Chena with the Second Brigade unopposed, and camped there on the night of the 26th. The place is the only village of any size in the open plain of the Bazaar Valley, other villages on the map being merely collections of cave dwellings. The camp was very little molested at night, the only casualty being one man of the Yorkshires dangerously wounded by a sniper. The next morning General Lockhart destroyed the towers of Chena, and then marched back and met General Symons near the Palosi Caves, where the First Brigade was found occupying the heights to the north and west. Some 200 of the enemy followed up General Lockhart's rear-guard, but were driven off with heavy loss to themselves, and but a few casualties in the British force, the Queen's having one private killed and three wounded, and the 3rd Sikhs two men wounded. To-day General Lockhart marches with the Second Brigade back to Lalachina, going on thence himself to Jamrud, and probably to Peshawar; so it looks as if the Bazaar Valley expedition were now over.

FIVE MILES OF WIRE CARRIED OFF.

General Hammond reconnoitred up the Bori Pass yesterday unopposed, and began improving the road over it, but the work was subsequently discontinued on its being found that the pass is quite impracticable for troops, the road about a mile and a-half from the commencement of the defile entering a winding passage only four feet wide in places with high perpendicular cliffs on each side, the entrance being also commanded from the top of inaccessible cliffs. Large quantities of bhoosa have been brought into camp by General Hammond's foragers, who visited the Nikkikhel villages yesterday. The tribesmen, however, on Sunday carried off five miles of the telegraph wire and posts in the Khyber in General Hammond's rear.

THE MARCH TO KARAMNA.

A BRISK ENGAGEMENT.

Particulars now received from the First Brigade show that it met with some opposition marching into camp at Karamna, one sepoy 30th Panjab Infantry, being killed and one Sapper of the 4th Company, Bombay, severely wounded. The enemy were Nakkakhels and were easily driven off. The Alachi Pass proved more difficult than was anticipated, and the baggage of the First Brigade was still out when General Symons sent off his message, a battalion and the Commissariat godowns having parked on the pass for the night. Very little water was found at Karamna, not sufficient for the troops and followers and none for the animals. General Symonds, therefore, was to push on with all speed into the Bazaar Valley, accompanied by his divisional staff and the First Brigade. The day he arrived at Karamna he sent out a strong reconnaissance to explore the road leading to the north over the Bosikandao Pass to Lalabig on the Lundikotal Road. The route was found difficult, and in returning the force was fired on by a small party of the enemy from the hills, the Derbyshires losing one private killed and a sergeant and private severely wounded.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

News from the Kurram Moveable Column reports that four guns left Parachinar, yesterday, escorted by two companies of the 5th Gurkhas, for the Sultan. Slight rain was falling in Lower Kurrum and steady snow in the Upper Valley at the time.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

General Hammond marched into Lundi Kotal from Ali Musjid on Sunday at the head of the Peshawar Column without meeting with any opposition. The heights on both sides of the Khyber were crowned during his advance, and a few only of the enemy were seen on the heights to the south of Nikkikel villages. The Advanced Guard reached Lundi Kotal at noon, and found the place deserted, the Rear Guard arriving in camp before dark. A wing of the Oxford Light Infantry and Field Hospitals were encamped in the fort, and the remainder troops on the Dodrgai Plain, immediately to the north. The walls and gates of the fort are intact, but all the buildings inside have been wrecked, and the iron-work carried off and wood-work and roofs carried off or burnt, together with everything of value about the place. The piping of the water-supply is breached in three places, but can be repaired in a couple of days. Most of the tanks are intact and full of water, though the pipes connected with them have been generally carried off. The road between Alimusjid and Lundi Kotal is much damaged by autumn rains. The 43rd Sikhs, with two guns of the 3rd Mountain Battery and a wing of the Oxford Light Infantry, were left at Ali Musjid to garrison that place and escort the convoys up the pass.

In the engagement on Christmas Day the 43rd Sikhs had one sepoy killed and three wounded. The enemy were only about twenty in number, but occupied inaccessible cliffs, 800 feet above the Sikhs, from which they fired at about 700 yards range.

The firing was heard at Lundi Kotal from the direction of Alachi Pass on Sunday morning, and the Field Telegraph which had been brought into camp with General Hammond was found to have been cut on the way.

The smart piece of work done by the 5th Company of the Sappers and the 34th Pioneers in improving the Chora Road for the advance of the 2nd Brigade is very highly spoken of.

DESTROYING THE ALACHI OWERS.

OPPOSITION BY THE ZAKHAKHELS.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 28.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Ali Masjid, 27th December (Camp Karamna, Christmas Day), states:—General Hart's Brigade, (accompanied by G. O. C. 1st Division, with some divisional troops, marched from the camp at Ali Musjid over the Alachi Pass through the village Alachi to Karamna eight miles, to-day. The march was a beautiful one. The pass was steeper than was anticipated, and it was found difficult for the transport animals. General Hammond has been instructed to picquet the Aspaghar range on the right of the advance. Some shots were heard on the heights on that side, somewhat to our surprise. General Hammond himself was found at Alachi village blowing up the towers. On approaching, the Karamna opposition was shown by about 15 to 20 Zakkakheis, but they were quickly and smartly driven off by the 30th Punjab Infantry and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, who formed the advanced guard. Our casualties were one sepoy of the 30th Punjab Infantry killed and one sepoy of that Regiment and one Sapper No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers severely wounded. The camping ground is an excellent one, but very little water can be found, it not being sufficient even for the troops and followers. This afternoon two reconnaissances had been sent out from this camp, one to the north over the Bori Pass leading up towards Lundi Kotal, and the other to the south towards the Bazaar Valley. General Hart and his brother, Commander of the Royal Engineers, had narrow escapes to-day. The bullet struck the ground between the legs of the former's charger, whilst a man was wounded by the side. Colonel Hart, 2nd Brigade, accompanied by Sir W. Lockhart and Headquarters staff, was marching to-day from Ali Masjid to the South-West over the Chara Pass into Bara Valley. Captain Lowndes 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has joined the staff of General Symon as Orderly Officer.

HEAVY ENGAGEMENT.

A CAMP WITHOUT WATER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, DEC. 24.

AGAIN I have taken advantage of the privilege of being allowed to take leave into Peshawar, and again I am afraid I have left you for some days without a letter describing our last day's march and fighting down the Bara Valley before we joined hands with General Hammond's Brigade at Barkai from Skin Khan, the camp that will long be remembered by the Second Division as a camp without any water. The Third Brigade again furnished the advanced guard, and the Fourth Brigade were left to fight the rear-guard action. As soon as it was light the enemy became active and shots from long ranges were poured into Camp, and our outlying pickets were very busy, and remained in their commanding positions till all the baggage was half way to Barkai, making small sorties, and driving the enemy off the low hills as soon as they showed signs of advancing. It was not till nearly noon that the retirement was commenced. The enemy meanwhile had collected in large numbers again. The rear-guard were harassed as usual as soon as the retirement began, but completely baffled the enemy by a long retirement over a mile of country without a single halt. The Afridis could not quite understand what had happened. They saw the whole line retire at once, instead of by small parties as is usually done, and feared that we had really left some parties to cut them off and were very wary and slow in advancing. They were afraid to press on too closely, and in consequence only a few of the boldest followed up at all and the rear-guard had a comparatively easy time. General Hammond's Brigade had thrown out pickets three miles from Barkai and covered our retirement from there. The Afridis were only half hearted in their attacks, and had evidently lost very heavily on the day before, the 13th. Our losses on the 14th were only seven men wounded, and a few followers. Information from Natives tends to show that the enemy lost over two hundred on the 13th, and if the amount of ammunition expended by our troops can give any idea of the severity of the fighting, I can say for a certainty that one regiment alone fired very few rounds under 30,000 on that day, and the guns were

HEAVILY ENGAGED FOR OVER SEVEN HOURS,

so that the Bara Valley must be fairly rich in lead. The enemy had as usual an apparently unlimited supply of ammunition, and a great number were armed with the Lee-Metford rifle. You can imagine how glad we were to get into Barkai, to get into communication with the rest of the world once again. I am afraid we looked a very ragged dirty crowd of soldiers as we marched through General Hammond's camp. Boots had suffered very much in our journey down the river bed and in our many climbs over the rocky hills. It was no uncommon sight to see officers with an ammunition boot on one foot (in more or less good condition) and a chupply on the other. Several soldiers and sepoys had lost the soles of their boots, and were limping in with very sore feet, having made use of their putties for boots; others had made use of the pathan rope shoes which the Afridis had discarded and left as useless on the road side. Khakhi coats out at elbows, and trowsers very much torn and ragged behind, were the rule rather than exception, and caused much amusement to General Hammond's Brigade who turned out spick and span as though they were in cantonments. Most of the soldiers and sepoys and a great many officers had not been able to change their clothes since they left Dwatoi on the 10th. But beyond most of us having bad colds and coughs, we were all as fit as possible. The scene when our Brigade reached the river bed baffles description. Everyone

RUSHED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Men could not wait to fill their water bottles, but threw themselves down on hands and knees and drank. The transport animals stood in the stream, and drank to their heart's content. It was impossible to keep any order at all, and I think that we were all too thristy to try. It was a great relief to get into camp and have a tub once again—then to get our letters after not receiving a mail for twelve days. The "coffee shops" being warned of our probable requirements had stored plenty of provisions, and the scene round these tents was most amusing—officers, British soldiers, Gurkhas, Sikhs, scrimmaging to obtain stores of all kinds. The regiments of General Hammond's Brigade had thrown their Messes open, and I should be sorry to say the numbers of whiskeys and sodas that were consumed. You would have been astonished to see the greed with which whiskeys and sodas were drunk. But you must remember that we had not even seen a soda water bottle for two months. General Lockhart published a very complimentary order to General Westmacott on the way in which he had carried out the last two days fighting and regretted that it had been necessary to retire over such very difficult country, and that he considered the losses we had incurred were unavoidable. The next paragraph in orders was most welcome reading, and this was that

A WEEK'S LEAVE

might be allowed to officer's of the 2nd Division, and as you can imagine many of us have taken advantage of it. The fourth Brigade and Head-Quarters of the second Division are stationed at Swai Kot, one regiment—the 28th Bo. Pioneers—holding the Gandao Pass, while the 3rd Brigade is encamped near Bara. And thus we are to remain till the Bazaar and Khyber columns return from their "daurs." Both camps at Swai Kot and Bara are quiet—deadly quiet—not even a sniper comes to give any excitement. But really we are all thankful for that for the sniper—especially the night sniper—is a low beast! However it is a terribly dull time sitting down doing garrison duty so near and yet so far from civilisation. We cannot all be away on seven days leave at the same time. The greatest excitement that we have at present is the opening of fresh supplies of stores fresh cases of wine, and a dozen or two of "simpkin" that each mess has had sent up to enjoy on Christmas day. Live turkeys, ducks and chickens arrive with the daily convoys between Bara and Swai Kot. Hampers containing plum puddings, mince pies and other dilicacies of the season are very welcome arrivals. Great arrangements have been made by the British regiments to give their men a real good Christmas dinner. The stout Gordon lads have chosen to have pork for their "piece de resistance" for their Christmas dinner, and I hope that to-morrow will be a quiet day, and the Afridis will allow the Division that has had so much hard fighting against them in the last two months to have a peaceful Christmas. I wish we could give the Gurkhas and Sikhs, who have had such a very hard time also a real good feed to-morrow. I am sure they deserve it, and am equally certain that they would relish it. If the idea were only started, I am sure every officer of the division would gladly subscribe his mite and give them such a feed of meat, ghoor and ghee that would broaden little Johnny Gurkha's smile for days and days. It is a very common impression that Jack Sepoy does not care very much what he eats, and only wants a little. One has only to once see the distribution of ghee and ghoor (the two commissariat luxuries for native troops) to remember that they are very keen on receiving their exact share of both these toothsome articles, and will take as many more shares as they can obtain.

The last rumour, or rather the latest news, of colour Sergeant Walters who was wounded in the arm and was taken prisoner by the Afridis on the 13th is that he is being treated well, though they have deprived him of most of his kit. He is taking notes of the rifles that he sees in the possession of the enemy, and is putting down the regiments and numbers marked on the stocks.

Reading the description of the progress of the 3rd Brigade from the morning of the 10th, when the movement down the Bara Valley began, the sentiment we experience is one of mingled astonishment and devout thankfulness—astonishment that such confusion should have been possible, and thankfulness that the enemy were not impelled to make a better use of their opportunities. On the 10th the 3rd Brigade marched only 3 miles, and thus found themselves in the evening 3½ miles in the rear of the 4th Brigade. It was then resolved to start early next morning, and catch the leading brigade up. What really happened is thus described. "The next morning was very dark indeed; the followers were benumbed with cold; rain was still falling steadily, and the ground was deep in mud. All these circumstances most unfortunately delayed the start, and added to this there was no company of Sappers and Miners with Brigadier-General Kempster's Brigade. The means of getting down from camping ground, which was on high ground, to the river bed below, were very inadequate, and so slippery were the descents that animals were falling about on all sides, and it was nearly 11 a.m. before the last animals were drawn off the hill. The enemy pressed the rearguard and flanks of the baggage from the first; the ground except the stony stream bed was heavy and slippery and quite unlike that of the previous day owing to 12 hours rain, and the cold and wet, combined with the constant fording the stream, seemed to deprive the mule drivers and followers of all their senses; and to leave them with one idea only, viz., to press along as fast as possible, quite irrespective of how their animals or their loads were getting on, and to escape the enemy's bullets which constantly came flying over their heads. Brigadier-General Kempster made one or more halts to close up the transport and rearguard and to send out fresh troops to guard the flank of the line of march; and every endeavour was made to keep the transport in the river bed and to prevent the mule drivers taking short cuts across country and so getting entangled in heavy ground or in deep water channels. The moment, however, the head of the column moved on, the wave of transport swept on after it like a pent-up stream suddenly released, and spreading out some times to a front of half a mile or more; every man pushing blindly forward, all anxious to avoid fording water, in the knee deep, and all acting on the principle of 'each men for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' Twenty times the number of transport officers we had could not have controlled this seething mass: it was one indescribable jumble, sometimes all jostling together on a front of 100 yards and sometimes all spread out to over 800 yards. The march continued until 5 p.m., when the head of the main column of the 3rd Brigade came in sight of the 4th Brigade's camp. The question was whether to go on or to halt for the night, and it was decided to push on, and the result is described as follows:—"The darkness came on rapidly, the rain continued, the road to camp was difficult to see, and many of the drabis made a bee-line for the lights of the camp. These drabis who did so were probably leading most of the animals and loads which got lost, for the ground which was easy to start with was intersected with deep water-course[s] nearer the camp, and an animal once in there was most difficult to extricate. Many drivers deserted their animals and many followers disappeared into houses in search of wood, etc.; while some others either broached a keg of rum or found one already broached and got hopelessly drunk, three of those who got to camp dying from the effects of intoxication; many others lying in out helpless in the camp, and many probably being cut up by the enemy. The rearguard and tail of the baggage was believed by the G. O. C., 3rd Brigade, to be much nearer up than it really was, and so on. We doubt if any episode in the entire campaign will be looked back upon with less satisfaction than this march. Once united the Brigades reversed positions, and things went better, but that heavy fighting which fell to the 4th Brigade on the 12th was in all probability due in a great measure to the encouragement which the enemy had found in the sight of the 3rd Brigade's misfortunes. It is pleasant to know that the troops fought admirably as usual and that on the part of our officers there were, as usual also, conspicuous instances of splendid courage and devotion to duty; but if the muddle of the 10th and 11th is to be regarded as inevitable, then we must assume that in certain circumstances the resources of General ship are exhausted.—*Pioneer*.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s Balaarat, expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Sunday next:—

Abraham, Mr and Mrs
Benley, Miss Ada
Bryce, Mrs and child
Buckmaster, Mr W C
Bankhouse, Mr F W
Bull, Mr A
Bull, Mr E J
Clark, Mrs and infant
Costelow, Mr and Mrs
Christie, Mr W M and son
Clark, Mr Geo
Dooth Behar, Raj Kumar of Carnac, Mr H Rivett
Campbell, Mr J S
Drake, F
Cargadin, Dr
Chambers, Mr
Dooley, Mr F W
Dillon, Mr Wentworth
Darvall, Mrs
Davidson, Maj and Mrs
Dangliss, Mr C N
Dillon, Miss
Derewick, Mr and Mrs
Dunn, Mr
Evershed, Mr A J
Eyston, Miss
Fawcett, Mr and Mrs
French, Lieut W
Godfrey, Miss
Gamble, Mr J S
Griffith, Lieut and Mrs
Grant, Miss
Godfrey, Mr C
Handcock, Mr, Mrs and child
Hall, Mrs H S G
Henstock, Mr
Hughes, Mr C
Hicks, Mr P S
Ironmonger, Mr
Lewin, Maj and Mrs
Lyall, Sir J B and Lady
Kirton, Mr
Maunder, Mr and Mrs
Machonochie, Mr &
Napier, Capt, Mrs, child and 2 infants
Nolan, Mr R
Oliver, Mr and Mrs
Peers, Maj H D
Pilkington, Mr F W
Pritchard, Lieut A G
Plowden, Mr C
Pollach, Col
Rogers, Mr H M
Reeve, Mr and Mrs D'Arcy
Ramsden, Mr A
Smeaton, Mr and Mrs
Sharman, Mr and Mrs
Stourton, Mr Earnest
Southwell, Hon T
Shephard, Mr C
Shepherd, Mr J
Sander, Mr
Stourton, Mr H
Stourton, Miss L
Sharp, Mr J
Smith, Mr J P J
Thwaites, Mr C
Tighe, Mrs, Miss, infant and child
Thomason, Mr G
Turner, Prof W H
Thacker, Mrs
Willcocks, Mr and Mrs
Wilson, Mr H M
Worsley, Miss
Watson, Mrs
Wood, Lieut
Young, Dr and Mrs

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, K. M. Shroff, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE ACTING SECRETARY.

Dr. Viegas remarked that their Secretary, Mr. Barrow, would return next week, and it was but fair that the Committee should place on record the expression of their opinion that their Acting Secretary, Mr. Michael, had discharged the duties of the office in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Michael had performed his duty in a manner worthy of commendation, and he would propose that the Committee's opinion to that effect be recorded.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, and endorsed the views expressed by his colleague.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said that Mr. Michael's long experience of the Corporation business stood him in good stead, and his grasp of the subjects before the Committee enabled him to bring them up in a way which was clear and at the same time devoid of confusion. He drafted the resolutions and they were just what could be desired.

The chairman quite agreed with what fell from the "daurs." Both camps at Swai Kot and Bara are quiet members, and added that in fairness they were bound to adopt the resolution.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting, after disposing of routine work lasting only a few minutes, adjourned.

SINCE his arrival in the South of France, Mr. Gladstone's health has improved under the beneficial influence of the climate, and his neuralgia has very considerably abated. Mrs. Gladstone continues well, and enjoys daily carriage exercise.

EUROPEAN Mail Guard Pateman is, we hear, in trouble for not having delivered at the Head Office at Trichinopoly the cash-box containing the collections of the Mayavaram-Muttupet line for the 21st instant, which was transhipped to his custody at Mayavaram when in charge of the ordinary mail train that ran that from Madras to Tuticorin on Tuesday last. A departmental inquiry is now going on. The Guard's explanation seems to be simple—that he received the chest at Mayavaram, that his train was backed at Budalur to pass the fast mail train, that on reaching Teruvarambur he found the box missing and that he reported the matter at once to the Traffic Manager. The wooden box is said to have contained about Rs. 500 and the matter has been placed into the hands of the Railway Police. This same guard is said to have missed some time ago the Narasingampet cash bag which was entrusted to him when he was in charge of that day's Mail train and the loss of the Company's cash that time is being recovered from the guard's pay by monthly instalments.

DR. MACCARTIE'S FAREWELL.

A FEW days ago Surgeon-Major MacCartie was presented with a souvenir of his stay in Bombay, Surgeon-Major Crimmin made the presentation, and alluded to Dr. MacCartie's good qualities and the service's appreciation of his work, after which the recipient addressed his friends as follows:—

Surgeon-Major Crimmin, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with surprise, almost dismay, that I was told of your desire to meet me here to-day for the purpose of presenting me with a souvenir of our association in plague work. Surprise, I say, because I do not consider that I have any claim on your generosity. I admit without reserve the onerous nature of my duties for the last ten months—hard labour as Dr. Crimmin has called it; but I have merely showed in common with each of your duties which were as arduous for you as for me. Long hours, unremitting work from week's end to week's end and from month to month, work which involved personal contact with some of the most unsavoury parts of a not altogether cleanly type of humanity, these are what we all of us have experienced. It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that the turn your souvenir has taken is a most appropriate one, suggesting as it does the necessity for punctuality in our engagements. It is that imperative need that has made our work perhaps more trying and arduous than other hours of plague duty. In other plague work there are occasions when personal convenience can be consulted. In our work never. We are slaves to the necessities of the public convenience, and neither ship-owners for the travelling public can have their business arrangements upset or delayed by any feelings for us. I wish to take this opportunity of saying that through all this work I have been assisted, and my share of the labour lightened, by the hearty co-operation which I have experienced at your hands. I should say we have experienced, for Dr. Crimmin equally with myself was responsible to Government for preventing plague cases leaving Bombay, and for stopping fresh infection from without. I think that without exaggeration we may all claim to have done good and successful work. And as it seems to me the comparative silence of the public press on the harbour inspection is a public proof of this success. There can be no doubt that the eyes of the public have keenly watched our labours and our procedure, and you may rest assured that if that procedure had been attended by absence of tact and judgment, or was perfunctory and attended with poor results, the press would not have been long in giving publicity to complaint and disapproval. But whatever may be the opinion of the public as to our work, I am entitled to tell you that Government have expressed their thorough appreciation of the work and of the results of the work done by each and all of you, and in connection with that work I may say that Dr. Crimmin and I in our report of the Port Plague Operations have thought it necessary and right to mention by name each of the staff engaged during the period covered by that report. That report is, I understand, now in the press and will shortly be published. Truly, wonderful changes have been effected in the Port Health appointment by the plague visitation, and none of you, probably, except Dr. Crimmin, know what the appointment was like in former days. It consisted of one man—the Port Health Officer, one clerk, and a steam launch and crew. I remember being told that Lord Sandhurst in the early days of his administration on one occasion saw this little launch with its yellow medical flag flying and wanted to know what it meant, and when it was explained to him that it was the Port Health launch he inquired into the nature of that officer's duties. I imagine that no man is now more thoroughly conversant with those duties than H. E. the Governor, or more aware of the importance of the appointment. From a single man it has blossomed into the dignity of a department. One marked feature of this new development, ladies and gentlemen, has been that we have on the staff not merely commissioned medical officers of our Presidency, but have had to draw, much to the advantage of the public service; on the Southern Presidencies for additional commissioned medical officers; and have had in addition to call in the aid and services of the reserve medical talent of Bombay. The local practitioners, as well as those of the medical students whose work has merited approbation. Another marked feature of this new departure has been that medical men and lady doctors have had to work constantly together, and I am sure, gentlemen, that all of us will admit that the result of this association has been to increase the admiration which we, men, have always felt for the opposite sex. Still another feature is that we have had to work hand-in-hand with the Customs and Police officials, who have rendered us invaluable assistance, and without whose aid success would have been impossible. To all of you, commissioned medical officers, medical practitioners, Customs and Police officers, down to the humblest sepoy, my thanks are due for good work done and services freely rendered. Quite apart from the actual toil of a rigorous system of individual inspection there have been many official worries and difficulties, which all of you, I am glad to say, except Dr. Crimmin and myself, have been spared. As an example of this, you may remember that an official communication was made some time ago to the public press by the Plague Committee, in their anxiety to prove that something more than medical inspection was necessary to save the city from the dangers of imported plague, that no less than twenty-two suspicious cases had escaped notice at our inspection, and that of these no less than seven developed plague whilst in quarantine, and which but for the quarantine arrangements behind our inspection would have passed into the town and perhaps started new foci of disease. Dr. Crimmin, and only after the greatest trouble and toil, was enabled to discover

THE THIRTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AMRAOTI, Dec. 28.

The Congress again met at 12 noon, to-day. The pendal was densely crowded like yesterday. Mr. Wacha moved the 1st Resolution touching the Frontier Policy of the Government, which was injurious to the country's interests and greatly embarrassing to its finances. The resolution prayed that the Forward Policy be reversed, and that all Military expenditure incurred in pursuance of the policy be principally borne by the British Exchequer, as such policy is taken on account of Imperial interests. Mr. Subramanya Iyer, of Madras, seconded the proposition in a vigorous speech, which was much applauded.

Mr. Boycantnath Sen, of Bengal, proposed the 2nd Resolution, which in reality was a corollary of the first in substance. It is this: That, owing to famine, plague, and war, the finances have been crippled, and justice requires that England should contribute a large portion towards the expenditure. Mr. Jesturam, of Lahore, seconded. He said the Punjab deprecates the Forward Policy.

Mr. Deo, of Berar, moved Resolution 2*a*: That the Congress authorises the President to submit a petition to Parliament embodying the prayer contained in Resolutions 1 and 2.

Pandit Malavya moved the 3rd Cesolution which referred to the proceedings of the Royal Commission. He said the resolution will strengthen the hands of the Commission and support all that the Indian witnesses have urged touching the financial machinery, the progress of expenditure, and the apportionment of the charges of financial control which, he said, was very weak. The Indian people were unrepresented in the Legislative Councils so far as the finances are concerned. The mover made a spirited speech touching on the salient points embodied in the resolution.

The 4th Resolution was the usual omnibus one. It embodied as many as seventeen old resolutions, affirmed and re-affirmed at previous meetings of the Congress. It was moved by the president, but no speeches were allowed, and only one delegate was asked to interpret the resolution in the Vernacular.

The Congress reassembled after lunch, when the 5th and 6th Resolutions regarding the Public Services and the Foreign States Gagging Circular of the Government of India were formally moved from the chair.

Mr. John Adam, barrister of Madras, moved the 7th Resolution, which protests against the policy of the Government in the Provinces where the settlement of Land Revenue is periodical. In reducing the duration of the settlement while enhancing its amount in the interests of the country, it was absolutely necessary that the land revenue in such provinces should be permanently settled. Mr. Adam said the governing principle should be fixity of tenure of almost a permanent character, and quoted Munro in support, also Lord Cornwallis on the same subject. Lords Canning and Halifax's despatches on the advisability of a permanent settlement were further read. The speech of Mr. Adam was full of facts and supported by excellent arguments. It was attentively listened to and often cheered.

After this the Congress adjourned till to-morrow forenoon, when resolutions regarding the Poona incidents, the Natu Brothers, the New Law of Sedition, and the Amended Criminal Procedure Code will be discussed; and in all probability the Congress will conclude its proceedings to-morrow evening.

The following is the continuation of the inaugural speech of the President of the thirteenth Indian National Congress:—

FAMINE.

I shall accordingly content myself with referring to certain notable events of this year. Naturally, the terrible Famine that has devastated our country first claims our attention. We render our hearty thanks for the magnificent aid received by us from the people of Great Britain and other countries. We recognize the great sympathy and ability with which the Famine administration was carried on in India. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the same energy, if directed to discover and remove the causes of famine would be of far greater benefit to the country. At the root of these famines is the great poverty of India. The Madras Board of Revenue recently estimated on the returns furnished by local officials with reference to ryotwary tracts, that, in a season described as generally favourable for agricultural operations, there was no grain in the presidency for five out of a population of 28 millions. If this is true, the miserable state of the people with regard to food supply in seasons less favourable may be easily conceived. For ourselves, it is unnecessary to rely upon Government estimates and returns. The poverty of the country reveals itself to us in every direction, in every shape and form. It shows itself in the poor condition of the labouring population and of the great majority of ryots who are under-fed, and who are without, not only the comforts, but even the absolute necessaries of life and who lead a life of penury and toil unredeemed by any hope of provision against the frequent vicissitudes of season, sickness or old age when they must be dependent on relatives or strangers. The once well-to-do ryots are becoming reduced to the position of poor tenants, their poverty preventing them from carrying on any cultivation that requires capital. Parents find difficulty to give their children the education which their profession or station in life demands or indeed any education necessary wherewith to earn their livelihood; the extreme poverty of the class to which the majority of students belong could easily be ascertained. Even a partial failure of crops in one year leads to terrible scarcity or famine. Famine of certain intervals of time is becoming a normal condition of things in India. In 1877 and again this year, the loss of life has been terrible. Each succeeding famine finds the staying power of the masses particularly in the ryotwary Districts reduced. Is this state of things to continue for ever? Are we not entitled, are not those who so generously come to out help entitled to ask the responsible Government, whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the famine. In a fertile country, with every variety of clime capable of producing every kind of product, with a population thrifty and hardworking, if the produce is not sufficient for the population, it must be due to some defect in the system of administration which does not protect the fruits of industry but scares away capital from the land. If the produce of the country is sufficient for the population and yet as a fact the food stock remaining in the country does not suffice for consumption, the state of things must be due to some enormous drain on the resources of the country. The feeling is gaining ground, that the Government is morally responsible for the extreme poverty of the masses, for the scarcity that prevails almost every year in some part of the country or other, for the famine that so frequently desolates the land and claims more victims and creates more distress than under any civilized Government anywhere else in the world. The flippancy that would dismiss the entire problem from consideration with the remark that all this is due to over-population and is irremediable, is as dangerous as is the deep-rooted belief that distress is a visitation of Providence for the sins of our rulers. One great Viceroy has had the question under consideration, and to him the remedy in so far as the increase in wealth from the land is concerned was clear. It is permanent settlement of Government Revenue from the land. The settlement officer will not then increase the Revenue and deprive the cultivator of the increased produce due to his labour, or his capital. Labour and capital will then be attracted to the cultivation of the land. There will be a large increase in the agricultural produce in India. There will always be a large reserve of food stocks in the country available in times of scarcity. The fixity of taxation will create a class of landholders interested in the maintenance of law and order. The policy of Government was one settled in favour of permanency, but in recent years under pressure of, mainly, military expenditure, the policy has been changed and the revenue enormously raised. Our Government ought to concede the permanent settlement immediately to all parts of India and in those parts of India where from local circumstances a permanent limitation of land revenue is not feasible, it would be a step in the right direction if any increased demand for revenue by Executive action is permitted only with the permission of the Legislative Council. This would not be an adequate remedy, but it is a measure that will help to produce great and satisfactory results. The next remedy that obviously suggests itself has reference to expenditure. Government agencies are notoriously extravagant, at least in the opinion of those who have to find the money, and the foreign policy of the Indian Government imposes a burden on the tax-payer which is already becoming too heavy to bear. The checks that exist are not sufficiently effective. The Budgets at present are only offered for criticism. They ought to be submitted to the Legislative Councils for approval and the members ought to have the power of moving resolutions in connection with them. As the officials always form the majority, Government could never be embarassed by an adverse vote, whereas in its differences of opinion with the Home Government, a resolution of the Legislative Council could naturally be a great support to it. The biggest item of expenditure is the Military expenditure. Our true policy is a peaceful policy. We have little if anything, to expect from conquests. With such capacity for internal development as our country possesses, with such crying need to carry out the reforms absolutely necessary for our well being, we want a period of prolonged peace. We have no complaint against our neighbours, either on our north-west or our north-east frontier. If ever our country is involved in war, it will be due to the policy of aggrandizement of the English Government at London or Calcutta. An army is maintained at our cost far in excess of what is required for us. The military element is supreme in the Viceroy's Council. For interests other than Indian, countries are invaded, all the horrors of war let loose at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. As England directs our foreign policy and as wars are undertaken to maintain English rule, the English treasury ought to pay the entire cost, claiming contribution from India to the extent of India's interest in the struggle. This would secure a thorough discussion of any foreign policy in the British Parliament. It would also enable Indian members in the Viceroy's Council to protest against any unfair distribution of the war expenditure when the Budget has to be passed.

INEQUALITY OF LAWS.

It is also to be borne in mind that a large portion of this unnecessary expenditure is due to the recognition, not perhaps openly in words, but in acts and policy by Government of the idea that the English are a foreign and superior race holding India by the sword and that the Indians are, as a rule, not worthy of trust and confidence. To us this idea is hateful and therefore we insist upon equality before law and Government. We maintain that no distinction ought to be made between classes or races, that the Queen's proclamation should be adhered to, and therefore we protest against the principle underlying the Arms Act whereby no native of India may possess or carry arms without special license while Europeans and Eurasians may bear arms unquestioned. We appeal to our Government to authorize a system of volunteering for Indians and not confine it practically to Europeans and Eurasians thereby creating and fostering class prejudices. For the same reason we demand that the military service in its higher grades should not be restricted to Europeans alone but should be practically opened to the native of this country and that colleges be established for training them for the military career. On the same ground we press for admission into the Public service on an equal footing with Europeans. Apart from economic necessity, the stability and permanence of British connection require that not only no positive disqualification should exist but that the rules intended to make the declarations of 1833 and Queen's promise of 1858 a dead letter must be removed. For, the Civil Service, the Police, the Forest Service, the Salt Service, and even the Educational Service rules are framed apparently on the assumption that a European is by mere reason of his nationality fit and an Indian for the same reason is unfit for the higher appointments in those services. The concession of these demands means an enormous increase in India's defensive strength against any foe; it means a reduction in taxation which at the rate it is now growing, must involve the ruin of the country. These distinctions on the other hand cast a slur on our loyalty, accentuate race prejudices in a most invidious form and relegate Indians to the position of an inferior race and silently ensure the emasculation of our manhood. The disastrous consequences of this race question are already apparent. Englishmen and other European Colonists in South Africa and Australia refuse to treat us on terms of equality and justify their refusal on account of our degraded position in our own country. On the other hand, a section, I hope a very small section, of our fellow-subjects regards a foreign power of its own religion following a course of policy apparently abhorrent to the conscience of the English public, with feelings which, though unconsciously, took their origin in the refusal of Englishmen to treat them as fellow-citizens in reality and not merely in name. To this feeling of race superiority is also due the frequent contemptuous treatment of respectable people by soldiers, a treatment which renders them a terror to peaceful inhabitants and which according to the confessions apparently believed by Government has led to the Poona tragedy. The racial feeling I refer to, is confirmed by the belief generally entertained in India that it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of a European accused of any heinous offence. If that feeling is justified by the action of our authorities, then the position is deplorable. If the impression is unwarranted, then its origin must be due to the idea of inequality before law generally entertained. On this race question, no concession is possible. No compromise can be accepted so far as it lies in us. We must insist on perfect equality. Inequality means race inferiority, national abasement. Acquisition, therefore, of all civil rights conferred on Englishmen, removal of all disabilities on Indians as such—these must be our aim.

THE POONA INCIDENTS.

I shall now briefly refer to the Poona plague operations and their unfortunate issue. This country was passing through a terrible ordeal. Poverty which may be said to be the normal condition of our masses deepened into famine. In the Bombay Presidency, it was followed by Plague, a terrible disease to which no remedy has yet been discovered. The measures which the Government had to take for its suppression in Poona, which was badly affected were said to have interfered with the domestic habits of the Hindus and Mahomedans; soldiers who were employed to enforce these Government measures were, rightly or wrongly, generally believed to have insulted women and defiled places of worship. The result was prostration of the people. A feeling of helplessness came over them. In Western countries, the result would have been lawlessness. In Poona, many contented themselves with abandoning their homes. Some resigned themselves to sullen apathy and despair. There were a few who protested against Government measures, pointing out their unnecessary harshness. Amongst those who protested was Mr. Natu, a leading Poona Sirdar. His formal written complaints recently published in England disclose, if any reliance can be placed on them, a state of affairs which certainly demanded attention. Let me give you a brief summary of his complaints. The inspection of houses by soldiers seems to have been carried out without much decency or decorum, often unnecessarily when there were other means of entrance, the locks of the shops and the houses when the owners were absent and absolutely no attempt was made to protect the properties or the houses. No notice was taken of complaints concerning them. A Hindu lady was assaulted when proceeding to Mr. Natu reported the matter to the authorities producing the witnesses. No notice was vauchsafed. The soldiers were refractory and any complaint against them was obstruction. When a man fell ill many neighbouring families were taken to the segregation camp and left there without any covering to protect their body or any furniture, their property at home including horses, cows and sheep being left unprotected. A man was unnecessarily taken to the hospital and sent back as not being affected by plague to find his furniture destroyed and his poor wife and relatives forcibly removed and detained in the segregation camp. Temples were defiled by soldiers and his own temple was entered by them on account, Natu believes, of his impertinence in making a complaint. An old man who succeeded in satisfying the search party that he was not suffering from plague was detained in Jail some hours for having obstructed the search party, the obstruction apparently consisting in the delay caused by him. Insult was the reward for the services of volunteers and their suggestions were treated with contumely. You all know how sensitive our Mahomedan fellow-subjects are about the privacy of their women. And when Mr. Natu suggested that the services of Mahomedan volunteers should be availed of, to search the Mahomedan quarter, he was told that his conduct was improper and his services voluntarily rendered were dispensed with. Mr. Natu brought all this to the notice of the officials, pointed out that the operations were carried on against the spirit of the rules and complained that there was a great amount of unrest. The Indian newspapers gave prominence to these and similar complaints. They compared the English Government to other Governments very much to the disadvantage of the former. *The Mahratta* complained, "Plague is more merciful to us than its human prototypes now reigning in the city.". . . The tyranny of the Plague Committee and its chosen instruments is yet too brutal to allow respectable people to breathe at ease." And it was added that "every one of these grievances may be proved to the hilt if His Excellency is pleased to enquire into the details." These representations were certainly entitled to attentive consideration however much the authorities might have disagreed with them. Their objects were honest, their methods were proper. Their language was not respectful, it was perhaps violent, but men dominated by feelings of distress are often carried beyond what strict prudence would dictate. The violence seems to have been proportionate to the contempt with which the complaints were treated. But to the Indian mind the idea of creating a feeling of disaffection with a view to overthrow the English Government is simply ludicrous. Language which to a lawyer savoured perhaps of sedition was only intended by its violence to attract attention, and such language was only caused by the bitter feeling that milder representations by a race not so law-abiding as the Indians would have received immediate and careful attention. However, while these plague operations were being carried out, the President of the Plague Committee, to the horror and alarm of the native community, was murdered on what happened to be the Jubilee celebration day. To the Indian mind it was clear that this was nothing more than an unfortunate coincidence. But its effect was very different in certain quarters. An Englishman in India is in a strange world; with his energy, practical will and ideas of freedom, he fails to understand and perhaps despises a nation given up to metaphysical dreams which does not regard material prosperity as the great object of life. In other parts of the world under European sway, in Africa, and America an alliance with a European is eagerly sought while in India, where also he is master, he is regarded by the castes as impure whose touch is pollution. With such differences in thought and feeling, no wonder that ordinary Englishmen ignore the people entirely and do not try to understand them. Hence their limited comprehension. Not knowing the native mind they exaggerate the importance of trifles which only ruffle the surface of native feeling, and attribute to certain events a significance which however justifiable in England do not even deserve a passing notice in India. The difficulties of English administration based on this misunderstanding are increased by misrepresentations. Labouring under this incapacity to discover the mental condition of the Indian masses, the Anglo-Indian papers are not generally safe guides. In times of excitement in particular some of them prove positively mischievous. Thus, it is not a matter for surprise that a section of the Anglo-Indian Press discovered a deep design in the Poona murder. They found a protext for the murder in the plague measures taken by Government. That the Native Press denounced such measures confirmed their suspicion. That the murder took place on the day of a great world-wide rejoicing proved to their satisfaction a deep-laid conspiracy which could have been planned only by educated cunning. Almost every incident that took place in Poona was pressed into the service to support this theory of conspiracy, and an attack was commenced on the Vernacular Press and the educated Indians, perhaps unexampled in its virulence since the mutiny; a staggering act was loudly demanded, the policy of imparting education to the Indians was questioned, the press in England was worked, and the Europeans were thrown into a panic. The attack on the educated Indians and the Vernacular Press was brutal and cowardly. It was suggested as a matter for regret that the native mind had forgotten the lessons of the last mutiny, that a fresh mutiny would clear the air particularly as the Mahrattas were not in the show of 1857. It was insisted that the Native Press was seditious and was responsible for the murder and a section of the Anglo-Indian Press demanded the punishment by name, of Mr. Tilak, the man who had strongly attacked and denounced the measures of Government. The unreasoning panic into which the Anglo-Andian community was driven by this malignant attack and its unfortunate success in inflaming the English public, forced, according to the English papers, the hands of the Secretary of State, and Lord Sandhurst had to take measures which, it is believed, he would never have sanctioned if he had remained a free agent. Ostensibly to discover the murderer, but acting on the theory that the murders were the result of a conspiracy for which the Vernacular Press was responsible, the Government arrested the Natu brothers under the provisions of an old law intended for lawless times to secure the peace of the country. Mr. Tilak and the Editors of two Vernacular papers were prosecuted; and a punitive force was imposed on the Poona Municipality. The arrest of the Natu brothers was and must remain a great blunder. It recalls the worst days of irresponsible despotism. Liberty of person and property is a farce if you are liable to be arrested, imprisoned, and your property sequestered at the will and pleasure of Government without being brought to trial. We shall before we part, I have no doubt, express our emphatic protest against this proceeding. The Editor of one of the papers was tried by a Judge without a Jury and was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment which can be explained only by the panic which seized the entire European community. Mr. Tilak was tried by a Judge and Jury. A European,—he need not even be a subject of the Empress,—may claim to be tried by a jury of whom as least one half shall be Europeans. This is practically an efficient protection not only against the executive but against popular excitement. In the case of an Indian, the entire Anglo-Indian community may be most unreasonably and passionately prejudiced against him; he may be an object of violent antipathy to the other races; yet he cannot claim fair trial at the hands of his countrymen. He must submit to be tried by a jury packed for the occasion. Is it any wonder that a trial for a trial seldom restrains men who are passionately excited, and the trial by jury, an institution intended for the protection of the prisoner in such circumstances proves a delusion and a snare by depriving the prisoner of the right of appeal. Mr. Tilak, there can be scarcely any doubt, would have got off had he been tried by his own race half a dozen Indians, if to the Indian the law allowed the same protection that it affords to the European. If there is any offence in India which ought to be tried by a native Jury, it is the offence of sedition. It was possible that a native Jury who knew the language and who were in a more favorable position to form a correct judgment of the probable and intended effect of the articles on native mind would not have convicted; it was certain that a European Jury in that state of public excitement would convict. By exercising its right of challenge the prosecution was able to secure a Jury of six Europeans—the number necessary to secure a conviction—and three Indians, and the verdict was naturaly 6 to 3. In a far stronger case tried by an experienced Chief Justice who had been trained in English Courts, and retained the instincts of an Englishman, the Judge refused to accept the verdict of 7 to 2, when there was only one native on the Jury. In prison, these men, after conviction have been treated as ordinary criminals. You are perhaps aware that, in England, a man convicted of sedition is not treated as an ordinary criminal, sedition being regarded a political offence, but in India apparently one is subject to the ordinary hardships of prison life. This Poona incident emphasizes necessity of constant vigilance in keeping the English public correctly informed of whatever passes in India and of thus counteracting the mischievous effects of the dissemination of incorrect news. It emphasises the necessity of extending the system of Trial by Jury to India on the same conditions as it is granted to Europeans. It also emphasises the necessity of annulling or deprive us of our liberty of person and property at its own will and pleasure. It has brought into disagreeable prominence the unsatisfactory nature of the law of sedition. The Government of India have announced their intention to alter such law in the light of recent events. We trust the Government will bear in mind that in the circumstances of this country, anything which checks freedom of public discussion is most deplorable. Such check may become a temporary, if dangerous bar to quiet and steady progress. The stream of our national progress will nevertheless move on. It will become dry with our holy rivers of India become dry. Its progress at present under sympathetic guidance is smooth. Its unwise obstruction may compel underground passages or its overflow. It is a sad commentary on a century of British rule that a Vernacular paper has had to close its office with these words. "It is no more now-a-days safe to conduct newspapers, hence we who have other means of livelihood to support, make our exit, and do not feel any more necessity of attending the Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow to offer explanations for certain writings." Though the Press prosecutions are over, the Government has not answered the question that will be asked by Posterity, and that is being asked by India now. Was there any foundation for the complaints made by these various men, some of them honorably distinguished? Why have they been led to commit those acts which have now been declared to be offences? If they are not justified, if they cannot prove their allegations, they cannot be condemned too strongly. They will then have proved a curse to our country for the mischief they have committed. If, on the other hand, it was a righteous indignation for the sufferings of their countrymen that led them to fail, it will be difficult to blame those who extend their sympathy to them. We deprecate most strongly any intemperate language in criticizing Government measures. We are bound to assume that any objectionable measure must have been due either to ignorance or to error of judgment. We have also to remember that after all our salvation lies in bringing home to the majority of the people of England our real wishes and feelings and that the persons whose actions are criticized are their own kith and kin, that the system of Government we attack was framed by men for whom they feel just respect and esteem. Any violence therefore will do us infinite harm, is may possibly prevent us from securing a hearing. A false, incorrect, or even doubtful allegation will discredit us in the eyes of Englishmen, and the cause of reform may be thereby put back for generations. Let me say at once that in the remarks I make I deem it superfluous to proclaim our loyalty to the British throne or to the British constitution, or to add that we have not the slightest sympathy with any speech or writing which would regard a severance of our connexion as a desirable consummation. We naturally take a pride in the lives of the great men who have lived for India, and we would draw the attention of our rulers to that part of our ancient history which they might usefully study. But we are also aware that the present has its roots in the past, and the past is responsible for our lowly condition. We who claim equality at the hands of Englishmen would deplore and resist any attempt to revive the days when any caste or class as such was privileged before the law, when a Brahmin for instance, could claim immunity from punishment! We claim equality for all, Brahmins and Pariahs alike. It is this same feeling that prompts our criticism of any act on the part of our Rulers which may seem to recognize any inequality. It is by the removal of these inequalities before law between European and Indian and by the degree of self-Government conceded to us that we measure our progress towards freedom. Gentlemen, I have done. I am afraid I have wearied you with my lengthy remarks, but I hope I have succeeded in placing before you clearly some points relating to our present political condition. We have no need to despair of our political future so long as we depend upon Great Britain, but let us at the same time be alive to our duties and responsibilities. India expects great things from us; the whole civilized world is watching the changes coming over us. Shall we be content to leave India as it is, or shall we go on and do all in our power to lift it to a higher level. Years of subjection, nay, we may even say servitude, have sapped the strength of the Indian nation dwarfed its growth, and stripped it of all that was grand and noble in it, and if India is ever to occupy a better position than she fills at the present moment and take her proper place in the scale of nations, it must be entirely due to the zealous efforts of her educated and enlightened sons. Let *Nil desperandum* be our motto; let not 'insidious smile or angry frown' deter us from following the straight path of duty; and with the welfare and progress of our land as our end and aim, let us endeavour under a solemn sense of responsibility as well as loyalty to our country, to bring about that glorious future which must inevitably crown our efforts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba ...	1	3	6
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	11	5	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, and Kumbharwada	15	2	32
D Girgaum and Chowpatty ..	1	1	9
E Masagon, Tarwadi, Kamatipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	15	5	40
F Parel and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	3
Hospitals	1*a*	23	32
Total.....	47	46	167
Total plague deaths to date...	14,231	11,867	
Same date last year	95	70	292
Total mortality same date 1895.....	...	...	87

a From Narelwady Segregation Camp (arrived from Cutch Mandvie by s. s. Mahanadi on the 21st instant).

CHOLERA.

Attacks.....	2
Death.....	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,751, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,312, making a total of 3,663 persons. Departures by sea 1,438, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,311, making a total of 3,749 persons. From 6 a.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Sunday:—Arrivals by sea 1,108, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,004, making a total of 3,112 persons. Departures by sea 728, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,125, makiog a total of 2,853 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday:—Arrivals by sea 802 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,005, making a total of 2,807 persons. Departures by sea 1,060, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,170, making a total of 3,230 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 1,854 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp; 460 in the Wari Bunder Camp; and 106 in the Narelwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that the medical officer in charge of the Fort District was summoned by the police to examine a dead body which had been found lying on the Carnac Road, and was found to be a case of plague. Eleven plague cases and four cases of suspicious fever were reported from various localities in the Mandvie ward. In C ward five plague cases were detected from Kumbharwada and Bhuleshwar sections. Five deaths from plague were recorded in the Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections. In E ward (west) six cases of plague were discovered and four deaths due to the same disease were recorded. One death was recorded in the Mazagon District. In F and G wards two plague cases were discovered, and removed to hospitals.

A BHULESHWAR PETITION.

The following petition has been addressed to the Secretary of the Plague Committee:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to submit the following for a due consideration of the Plague Committee thereon:—It is rumoured and has even appeared in newspapers that a Plague Hospital for the patients of the Kapol and Laad communities of Bombay is to be shortly opened in a place known as Ladni Wadi. This place is situated near the Pinjrapol in Bhuleshwar, and has low rectangular sheds covered with tiled roofs, which are open on all sides except one. It was hitherto used for holding caste dinners and marriage celebrations of the Lad community. It is closely surrounded by thawls and buildings, situate on the Kawasji Patel Tank Road and Kumbhar Tookda Road. The said chawls and buildings are inhabited by high caste Hindoos and have hitherto been free from plague. Since the news of the proposed hospital a panic has been struck among the neighbouring inhabitants and it is feared by all that the location of the proposed hospital in the said place will spread the plague among them. It is a proved fact that the only safety from plague lies in flying from an infected place; and it is therefore really dangerous to locate the proposed hospital in the midst of a thickly populated part, the residents of which are the next door neighbours of the said Ladni Wadi. In our opinion such a hospital in so close a vicinity is most likely to do more mischief than good. Past experience also teaches that one of the principal causes of plague is the fear of it. The panic that has already spread among the neighbouring inhabitants, especially among the women, is also productive of mischief when the proposed hospital has become a reality. Moreover, the surrounding buildings and chawls are so situated that the scenes of plague patients, and their cries, and occasionally those of their relatives visiting the hospital will force themselves upon the involuntary eyes of unwilling inhabitants, particularly the women, at all times of the day. In our humble opinion, therefore, the location of the proposed hospital in the said place involves a real danger to hundreds of the neighbouring inhabitants. We do not know whether the authorities have accorded their sanction to such an objectionable measure, but we assume that it is not so. We shall be very glad to convince the Plague Committee of the impending danger. We need hardly remind that the Plague Committee have always enforced the necessity of vacating not only the houses in which plague cases occur, but also the neighbouring houses on either side. If such precautions are absolutely necessary, it would certainly be unadvisable to allow a hospital to be opened in the very heart of a very thickly populated locality which has been hitherto free from the virulent pestilence, last year as well as this. We therefore most fervently pray that for the sake of our security, you will be good enough to place this petition before the Plague Committee and advise them to interfere on our behalf and to take immediate action in the matter in order to stop the opening of the proposed hospital in the said place, until a thorough inquiry has been made into our grievances. We need hardly say that there is already the Jain Hospital at a short distance from the said place which is open to all the Hindoos. Moreover the proposed hospital could be opened in some other secluded place with safety to the public and equal convenience to the communities.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

A correspondent in the United States has addressed the Bombay Health Department on the subject of the plague. The correspondent writes:—

Nov. 26.

Bombay Board of Health.

Dear Sirs,—Having seen in a Chicago paper that the disease known as bubonic plague is still in your vacinity, I wish to tell you that all diseases that the human family and lower animals are heirs to, are due to germs being deposited on the body where they grow and multiply on the surface of the body and enter the flesh on the human body through the pores and on animals shrough the punctures made by the biting flies or insects. This I can prove, germs of any king can not rise of themselves in the air, they are carried by small insects or by people or animals coming in contacted with each other, this I can also prove, give up the theory, at once, that the germs of any disease are eaton drank or inhaled for this theory is wrong, keep the germs of the bubonic plague off the surface of the body and, especially off the bubonice region. Remember that the human body is porous and that those germs are minute enough to enter the pores by the hundreds and also that the unexposed part of the human body is very tender and that since germs can cut through flesh after gaining an entrance you can readily understand how easily they can enter through the pores. The human body should be washed every day and no garment should be worn that can not be washed, keep the germs of disease off the surface of the body, God commanded this when he promised the chindren of Israel that he would take sickness away from among them. And God also said, see that the children of Israel keep my laws in regard to cleanliness else they perish. Now my Dear friends do as I command you and you will stop this disease.

At the sitting of the Hungarian Parliament, on Dec. 6, Barou Banffy introduced the bill providing independently for the prolongation of the "Ausgleich" with Austria.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies.' At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

A Specific Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE cricket match between the M. A.-O. College and the Parsees is fixed to take place at Aligarh on January 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The Parsees are said to be taking a strong team to Aligarh, in the hope of avenging last year's defeat, and the contest should be interesting.

THE scheme for the Buner expedition is now cut and dried in case the tribesmen do not make submission by January 2nd. Sir Bindon Blood will conduct the operations with two brigades and divisional troops drawn from the Malakand Field Force. The expedition is calculated to last about a fortnight only.

OWING to the changes in the reliefs the Connell Cup tournament at Allahabad has been postponed to the week beginning 24th January 1898. The tournament, polo players may be reminded, is open to the N.-W. P., Oudh and the Central Provinces, British cavalry being barred.

As Ali Masjid has been occupied without opposition, and as the Tirah Field Force is now concentrated on and beyond the Peshawar frontier, the necessity for maintaining a large garrison at Peshawar itself has passed away. The following moves have therefore been ordered:—Battery R. H. A., and the two squadrons of 11th Hussars to return to Sialkote, the 4th Dragoon Guards to Rawalpindi. The two squadrons 11th Hussars at Rawalpindi and the wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers with the Field Force return to Sialkote.

MR. F. H. STEWART has won the golf championship of India in the Calcutta Tournament. His score of 266 is a record one. Mr. J. P. Henderson of Rangoon was second with 270, and Mr. E. M. Shand, Calcutta, third with 277. The Open Handicap played at Barrackpore resulted in a tie between Mr. F. H. Stewart, scratch, and Lieutenant S. Lethbridge, plus 2. The handicap for players not entered for the championship was won by Mr. James Paterson, Mr. D. L. Millar being second. Each of these players received 16.

BOTH Colonel Law, the Resident in Jeypore, and Sir Robert Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, took occasion in their latest reports to eulogise the marked advance in education shown in Jeypur, which is as yet the only State in the Agency with a fully equipped educational department on the British model. The schools and institutions increased during the year 1896-97 by 73 and now number 732, with over 24,000 scholars, a percentage of 5·9 of the population, as compared with the 4·28 of these Provinces, figures which the Maharaja and the Director of Public Instruction in the State naturally regard with gratification.

FROM the Bengal Government Resolution on the Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97, it appears that while receipts were decreasing in certain other Departments through famine and scarcity, they rose considerably during the year under review in the Forest Department. The surplus of the year is more than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,89,525. Though the buildings of the Forest Department escaped the ravages of the last earthquake, some of the offices in Darjeeling were destroyed by fire.

THE Camp at Usterzai was the other day the scene of an interesting ceremonial parade when the troops, consisting of two squadrons 3rd Bengal Cavalry under Major Middleton and four companies 39th Garhwal Rifles under Captain O'Donell, paraded to witness the presentation of the 3rd class Order of Merit to Lance Daffadar Diwan Singh, a Jat from the village of Dunoza in the Bulandshahr district, for conspicuous gallantry in action. In the Kurram Valley on 1st October last, Diwan Singh attempted to save a Daffadar of his regiment, but finding he was dead successfully rescued and brought into camp his two wounded comrades under a heavy fire, at the same time saving their carbines and ammunition. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, 39th Garhwal Rifles, commanding the post.

WRITING on "The Cult of Hocus-Pocus, the *World* says:—"It is obvious that the majority of people who 'take up with' the modern superstition-craze in any of its various forms have no more serious intention then to amuse themselves with a new and undeniably interesting game of make-believe. This sort of thing, however, has an unfortunate tendency to destroy the sense of the ridiculous in the minds of those who play with it. You cannot go on pretending that amulets and coins with holes in them have the power of affecting your luck, without acquiring, sooner or later, a half belief, conscious or unconscious that such is really the case, any more than you can frequent the lurking-places of fortune-tellers and 'inspirationists' without coming to bestow some amount of consideration, however involuntary, upon their prophecies and warnings. There is no need to cite the examples of some of the most famous and most highly-gifted men in the world's history in illustration of the fact that susceptibility to superstition and the craving to peep behind the veil of the unknowable are by no means exclusively the infirmities of feeble and ignorant minds. The truth is that every one who possesses a grain of imagination is liable, in a greater or smaller degree, to be made a fool of by indulgence in this form of amusement. And the license which its renewed popularity has already accorded to a heterogeneous collection of charlatans of both sexes is another and an equally good reason for letting it severely alone."

THE new Austrian Premier had an interview on Dec. 8 with the German Leader, and is said to have informed him that the Government had been forced to abandon, with regret, the hope of seeing the arrangement with Hungary renewed by Parliamentary means.

ON a recent visit to Gibraltar (writes a lady correspondent to the *Standard*) I became acquainted with a condition of things, as regards the treatment of women connected with the garrison, which I believe is as anomalous as it is unjust, and which ought to receive the condemnation of every right-thinking man and woman in England. It is well-known that Gibraltar can find work for far more than its own people. Hence two great suburbs have sprung upon Spanish territory, just across the neutral ground, and these supply the required labour to the fortress. It is natural that there should be cases of intermarriage between our Spanish-speaking British subjects who live within the garrison, and our own alien workpeople from beyond the line. By International law, as is well known, the wife is of the nationality of the husband. Thus the British girl marrying the Spanish subject passes out with him to live in the miserable insanitary town of Linea. So be it; she has taken him for better for worse. But if the British girl is left a widow she must not return to live in Gibraltar with her relations. I have full particulars of one concrete case of hardship, which I could give if required. Briefly, it relates to a British woman who in 1892 married a Spanish subject, who resided in Gibraltar, under a special permit granted by the late Sir Lowthian Nicholson. The husband died at Gibraltar this year, and by the English law there, no alien's wife can be confined in the garrison without special permission. This she obtained and her confinement took place five days after her husband's death, but she was informed that she must depart as soon as she had recovered from her illness. In spite of the fact that a good home was offered her in her mother's house, she was, after ten-day's grace had expired, fined at the police-court, and compelled to leave the garrison. She proceeded to the Spanish town across the line, were she is spending her day's in bitter tears, having no friends and no means of support for herself and her two helpless little ones. It is our glory and boast in England that the outcast and destitute from less favoured lands finds asylum on our shores. Yet England thrusts out of her garrison town our sister, born a British subject like ourselves. Can the women of England raise their voices loudly enough to be heard in Gibraltar, or in the House of Commons, which is the seat of British power, begging for the repeal of a statute that can inflict so obvious an injustice on our fellow-subjects?

PROF. HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is gratifying to learn that the humane wish signified in my letter, published in your valuable paper of the 2nd instant, is about to be realised and the anti-plague inoculations are to be reintroduced by opening to-morrow a public central inoculation station at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. The efficacy of the treatment, as is shown by your several leaders, has been amply proved by the reports of Dr. Haffkine, and it would perhaps be redundant to add to the instances already mentioned showing the extent of the protection granted against plague; but as the minds of the people, from causes which I did not mention, do not seem yet to have estimated to its full extent the value of the anti-

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A NEW departure in the construction of prisons has been made at the Erie Country Penitentiary, United States. As prisons are now built their security depends on the outer walls and gratings over the windows. The heating and ventilating is generally defective; the lower cells being too cold and the upper too warm. They are also badly lighted. The new prison is built with a central corridor, from which the cells open, and these are of steel grating, tool-proof. The cells are heated by steam pipes, each story separately, and skylights in the corridor illuminate them. From a watch tower in the middle of the corridor the guards can see every door of the cells. There is also a guard's walk at the rear of the cells, which are ventilated by openings in the steel doors of the cells which do not permit a prisoner to see out, thus completing desolating him. Exercise is taken in the central corridor.

Unhapnily, the editor of the "Daily Chronicle" forgets his "Echoes." It is now a good many months (perhaps a year) since we first drew attention to the alleged discovery by Dr. Emmens of a process of transmuting silver into gold. We have more than once referred to it, and the news has gone round the country; but the belated editor of the "Chronicle" has only heard of it this week, and from his New York correspondent. What the correspondent has been doing all this time we are at a loss to imagine. Dr. Emmens has made no secret of his discovery in America for a year or more. There is nothing in his report which has not been known in Europe for a long time; it is, in fact, not even up to date, for Sir William Crookes has pronounced the manufactured metal to be gold; yet the "Chronicle" plumes itself on a smart piece of "exclusive intelligence." The sea-serpent must look to its laurels. It has a rival in the "new discovery."

The slab of redwood from California which Mr. Astor has imported to make a dinner table to seat 36 (or is it 40) guests, in fulfilment of wager he laid with some incredulous English friends, was cut by the John Vance Mill and Lumber Company of Eureka, Ca., and is 15 feet in diameter. To prevent it from splitting two one-inch iron rods were bound about the circumference with screw bolts. It was transported by a chain sling hung from two long timbers resting on railway cars, and brought to England in the German ship Maria Hackfield. These redwood trees are usually cut a few feet above ground to avoid the broad base. They are "undercut" with the axe half-way through, and then sawn from the other side with cross-cut saws. Wedges are driven into the saw-cut to guide its fall in the right direction. Accidents occasionally happen through carelessness on the part of the lumbermen. Mr. Astor's slab is two or three feet thick, and will require a good deal of planing down before it accommodates his guests. Probably, too, it will be rather an irregular table, to judge by the outline of the circumference. This irregularity of contour may enable him to gain his bet, however, for a circular table would make less room.

Mr. Richard T. Colburn, in an address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has advocated the adoption of a world-language for the purpose of trade, and proposed an international conference on the subject, consisting of, say, sixty delegates from the principal countries. As to the language, he discards "Volapuk," and prefers a tongue which has grown by speech, and is not manufactured. English has the best title, for since the beginning of the century, the number of persons speaking it has increased over 200 per cent., while no other language but German has increased by even 100 per cent. The estimates for 1895 are 120 millions of English-speakers, 46 millions of French-speakers, 37 millions of German-speakers, 32 millions of Italian-speakers, 22 millions of Spanish-speakers, 15 millions of Portuguese-speakers, and 129 millions of Russian-speakers. For Scandinavian there are 9 millions and for Dutch 5 millions. Russian is therefore the only tongue which can compete with English in point of extension; but English is more dispersed over the world.

According to a paper by Mr. E. W. Nelson in the "National Geographic Magazine" the Yukonfreezes at the beginning of November in the Klondyke region, and keeps frozen for six months. The temperature falls steadily from the end of October, and the lowest record in December was 67 degrees Fah below zero. In January, February, and March, the lowest temperatures were respectively 41, 58, and 43 degrees Fah. below zero. In March the returning sun makes itself felt, and he found a range of 88 degrees in the temperature of the month. Not until the middle of May did the ice break, and it was June before the river was free for navigation. His observations were made at a fur-trading post near Dawson City.

Recent excavations of the glacial sand at Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. by Professor Hollick and others, have resulted in the discovery of claystone, jasper, and chert flakes, &c., worked by hand in the manner of European flint implements. The sand was stratified and had evidently been deposited by water. The human relics were found 18 inches and more beneath the surface. The best of them were photographed in their place. Professor Hollick is of opinion that they are palæoliths, dating from the glacial period in America.

Mr. A. L. Rotch, American representative of the International Aeronautical Committee, is preparing an estimate of the cost of providing balloons with self-registering apparatus for the exploration of the atmosphere in conjunction with the Continental branches of the Committee. It is to be submitted to the trustees of the Hodgkins Fund of America.

The Japanese is given to his daily "massage" as the Turk is to his bath, the Annamite to his betel nut, and the Chinaman to his opium. The enormous number of masseurs, or "amma," in Japan, strikes the foreigner. They have special privileges, and their rights have been recognised by the Emperor. When a Japanese suffers from headache, lumbago, or neuralgia, he calls a masseur, who is often blind. These operators are frequently rich, but are held in disdain by the young Japanese doctors trained in Europe. Headaches are cured by a little appliance consisting of a wooden ball rolling in a socket. The ball is rolled on the flesh of the body, and the patient can use it himself, the principle of massage is to facilitate the circulation of the blood. Auto-massage, for lumbago is practised by the patient kneeling, joining his hands then working his arms like a swimmer, at the height of his breast, three to five times. Massage was employed by the ancients, and for affections of the joints, gout, diabetes, rheumatism, and stoutness, has given very good results.

Mr. Treisse, Director of the Missouri Botanic Garden, writes on the great cypress swamps along the Missouri in the American journal, "Garden and Forest." It is interesting to explore them in a dug-out canoe. Turtles, mallards, moccasin water-snakes, and splendid wild flowers entertain the voyager. Among these are the Nelumbium, and the Polygonfus which mats the water so that a man can walk on it in hip boots. The trees of the deeper parts are cypress (Taxodium) and tupelo (Nyassa Aquatica). A small hemipteran in the weeds has a sting like a hornet.

Coal mined in China is now exported to California, and it is said that in a few years the Flowery Land will supply the whole Pacific coast, except where coal is worked, with coal. All that is wanted is a good service of coaling steamers.

The latest thing is a farmer's dog-cart run by electricity derived from two overhead wires by travelling contacts. The invention is applicable to other vehicles, the novelty being its use in connection with ordinary electric motor cars. The dead weight of accumulators on board is thus saved, but wires on poles along the country road are required. It is introduced by Mr. W. G. Caffrey of San Reno, Nevada, U. S.

Probably a good many persons have thought that the lifting power of balloons might be applied to haul trains. This is now being carried out in Germany, at the Hochstauffen mountain, Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria, by Herren Volderauer and Brackebusch. A single rail of a T-shape supports the train, which grips it by the sides and bottom. The balloon tied to the train draws it along the rail, which slopes up the hillside.

"Knowledge," founded by the late R. A. Proctor, the well-known astronomer and author, continues to flourish as a popular magazine of science, literature, and art. It has just completed its twentieth volume with an excellent number, containing, among other matter, special articles on the coming "Solar Eclipse," the "Beaver in Norway," the alleged transmutation of silver into gold, and the heart of Europe (Switzerland). The illustrations of "Knowledge" are exceedingly well done, and the writers are always well chosen. It promises to enhance its reputation next year, if we may judge by the contributions from eminent writers which have been arranged for by the editor. These include a series of illustrated papers on the crustaceans by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbings, Botanical Studies by Mr. F. Enock, the Geological Features of Ireland by Professor Cole, the Indian eclipse, by Mr. Maunder, who goes out to observe it, ornithological notes, and so forth.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 13, Farringdon Road, London: England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant.

Submitted accounts for the half-year ended 30th September 1897, duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors.

Resolution.—The audited accounts should be laid before Government and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as required by Section 58 of the Bombay Port Trust Act.

MANGALORE STREET.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th November 1897, submitting with his remarks an application dated 26th idem, from Messrs J. & J. Moir for the first refusal of the lease of the vacant ground immediately to the north of their present premises on Mangalore Street. Read letter to the Traffic Manager dated 4th December 1897, requesting that Messrs. J. & J. Moir may be asked to show clearly on a plan the area they are likely to require. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th December 1897, submitting a letter from Messrs. J. & J. Moir, forwarding a litho plan showing the area marked in red ink, which they are likely to require for an extension of their premises, and saying that the plot measures 159 ft. by 79½ ft. and is of an area of 1,325 square yards. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st December 1897, forwarding a plan showing the ground applied for by Messrs. J. & J. Moir, saying that the plot measures 150 ft. by 79½ ft. instead of 159 ft. by 79½ ft., and recommending that as the ground on the north side has been very lately reclaimed special foundation should be put in on this side when a building is erected.

Resolution.—If any other application is made for the plot referred to, Messrs. J. and J. Moir should have the option of lodging a formal application which will receive prior consideration if made within a week of the date of intimation being given to them.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th December 1897, submitting a letter from Messrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, and Dossabhoy Rustomjee Umrigar, requesting, with reference to their application, dated 11th idem, for the lease of plot No. 17 on Apollo Reclamation, that the Trustees will be pleased to lease them plot No. 23 in the same locality in its stead. Read Trustees' Resolution dated 14th December 1897.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the conditions stated in Trustees' Resolution No. 299 of the 14th instant, in respect of plot No. 17.

OIL AT MALET BUNDER.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th December 1897, bringing to notice that it has hitherto been the practice in time of pressure to allow importers of kerosine oil in cases the special facility of landing such oil at Malet Bunder, permission having previously been obtained from the Customs Department; that there is a risk involved in bringing lighters laden with kerosine oil into this basin, which is generally in the fair season packed with country craft, but in the monsoon months, when the basin is perfectly empty, the landing of oil will not be attended with the same risk as in the open season; enquiring if the Trustees wish to issue any instructions in the matter; and suggesting that in the event of the Trustees deciding to prevent oil from being landed at the Bunder during the fair season, it would be well to ask the co-operation of the Collector of Customs, who would issue the necessary prohibitory orders at once, as it is expected that applications to use the Bunder for the purpose will be made very shortly.

Resolution.—In view of the excessive importation of kerosine oil in cases and of the insufficiency of the godown accommodation available at Mazagon, the Trustees approve of kerosine in cases being landed at Malet Bunder as a temporary measure, subject to the approval of the Collector of Customs, and to the condition that in the fair season boats laden with kerosine shall unlade at the outside wall and shall not be brought inside the basin except in the south-west monsoon when the other traffic accustomed to use the basin is suspended.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 31th Dec. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 31th Dec. 1897.	For week ending 31th Dec. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 31th Dec. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	600	19	682
Do. piloted out of harbour	14	598	19	662
Do. transported...	19	370	15	462
Do. attended to ...	3	92	1	59
Do. warped	...	39	3	39

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Reading are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large and very large excess of the normal at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Secunderabad and Bangalore, and the minimum 5° in excess at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 42° at Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Sirsa, Delhi, Jacobabad and Cuddapah. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has filled up considerably, but it still lies to the east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 28.

Tuesday:—Pressure has decreased slightly in Bengal, Burma and north of the Bay and been steady or risen elsewhere. Pressure remains highest in North-West India and lowest over Bay, and the area of depression over the Bay is moving towards the head of the Bay. Pressure is in considerable defect of normal over the head of the Bay. Winds have changed considerably around the Bay. Easterly winds are reported in Burma coast and south-east of Bengal, northerly winds in Orissa and north-west winds in Madras coast Districts. Calms continue to be reported from most stations in northern and central India and central parts of the peninsula, but northerly to easterly breezes have sprung up in parts of the Punjab. The easterly wind at Diamond Island and the northerly wind at False Point are blowing strongly. Temperature has fallen briskly in Bengal, risen slightly in the Punjab and Central Provinces and changed irregularly elsewhere. An area of low temperature has been developed over Bengal, otherwise the distribution of temperature relatively to normal is similar to that reported yesterday. Showers have been received around the head of the Bay and in Baluchistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg., Fah	inches 29·941
Temperature of the Air	degrees 73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	63·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·6
Minimum. do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·5
General Directions of wind	N, ENE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 209

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Lysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—*The Medical Times.*
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

NOTICES.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay-Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in producing the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS invaluable in all cases of anæmia, leucorrhœa and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those [illegible] of all Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

MELLIN'S FOOD
RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.;
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

HUNTLY BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
REGISTERED BB
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
ALL MERCHANTS.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised and thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN WILSON, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY, Acting Manager.
No. 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, BUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD, Manager.
Bombay 28th July, 1897.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
G. TROST, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	6,390,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 1875 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 5/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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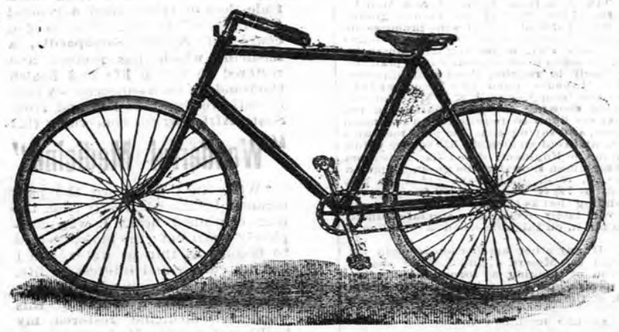

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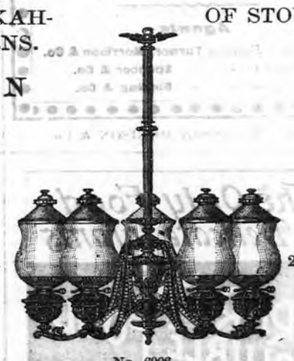

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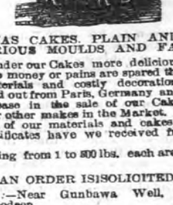

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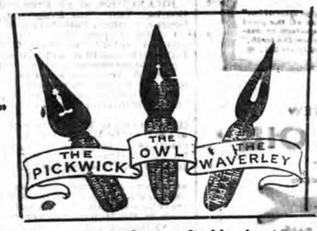

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